CONFIDENTIAL! REPORT NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL TLV Ed. 2012 FOR THE Week ending the 8th March 1913.

CONT	CAN'US.
Paga.	Paga
I.—Former Politics.	(d) Education—concluded.
The North-Eastern Frontier 226 II.—Homs Administration.	A Deputy Directorship of Public Instruction for Bengal
(a)—Police—	
The general morality of the Bengal Police "What about an inquiry ib. Ibid Dacoities in Eastern Bengal—who commit them? 226 Popular co-operation with the Police against dacoities A shooling accident Anti-Hindu feeling in Pabna "A petition from Bhadreswar" How Bengalis arriving at Delhi are treated ib.	How to give pasture lands to villages 228 The need of sanitary improvement 284 District Boards and Sanitation ib. Water distress within the Narayanganj subdivision ib. Cholera in some villages in the Khulna District ib. Adulteration of drugs ib.
(b)—Working of the Courts—	(D—Questions affecting the land—
The Chandighat case 226 Ibid ib. Ibid ib. Magistrate and Mukhtars at Murshidabad ib. Ibid ib.	Nil. (g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation— Noakhali town in danger of being engulfed by a river 284
(e)—Jaile— Nil.	Be-excaxation of the Saraswati ib. A Railway grievance ib. The Assam-Bengal Railway ib.
(d)-Education-	(h)—General—
The Dacca University scheme The teaching staff of the Dacca University A college for the well-to-do-classes at Dacca The Resolution on the educational policy of the Government Bid Pathsalas and Gurus Rducation versus Sanitation Demoninational education Sanskrit Education Sanskrit Education Sanskrit Examination Board Sanskrit Education and Government Kai Rajendra Chandra Sastri Bahadur Madrasah Reform 321 322 328 329 330 340 350 360 360 360 361 361 361 361 36	The Bihar Engineering College and Behari Bengalis Manbhum and territorial redistribution The Muttra shooting case Thid A postal complaint License for stamp-vending High assessment of Income-tax Apportionment of the cost of the maintenance of the Court of Wards An Executive Council for the United Provinces Lord Hardinge The grain compensation allowance in Bakarganj 336

			1	PAGE	Pier.
(h)-General-concluded					V. PROSPECTS OF THE CHOPS AND COMPETION OF THE PROPER
Islington Commission Ibid Ibid Ibid Ibid The Provincial Judicial Gold coinage in India Free trade in India	Service		: :: ::	ib. ib. ib. ib.	The crops in Bakarganj 238 VI.—Miscullandous. "The Balkan atrocities" 338
The Bill to amend the l Mr. S. N. Banerjee's Council	-LEGISLATION aw of conspire election to	ACY	Imperial	237	The Indian Musalmans and the Halkan war ib. The Balkan war and the Press
	ATIVE STATES		for employees		UBITA PAPERS.
An order for registration of coolies in Tippera	on of the name	***	so igrin	238	Ril.

HOFF MENTALLY THE ELECTION OF THE

per control de la seconda de la composición del composición de la composición de la composición del composición de la co

encentration tributed in the contract of the c

The Comercia perfectors of the Medical Police ' William about his might be seen

months of the section of

migritus M.

32

23

34

25

36

27

38

PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

LIST OF VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS.

(Corrected up to the 16th November 1912.)

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	B dition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1		sort \$1 standards of st	reservables and the survey of	on the East of th	8 77532 6 148
1	BENGALL.	Krishneger	Wookly	Kanai Lai Das Hindu, Karmokar ; age 28 year	erdstad 1,000 is
. 3	"Bangavasi"	Calcutta	Do	Bihari Lal Sarkar Kayastha, age 55 years ; Hari Mohan Mu- kherji, Brahmin, age 48 years ; Satyendra Kumar Basu.	18,000,
	" Bankura Darpan **	Bankura	Do	Rama Nath Mukherji, v.L.M.S., Brahmin, age 51 years; Viswanath Mukharji, B.L., Brahmin, age 49 years.	en particular (etc.)
•	"Barisal Hitaishi"	Barisal	Do	Durga Mohan Sen, Baidya, age 35 years	600 :
	"Banga Janani"	Rangpur (Bhotmari)	Do ***	Sasi Mohan Adhikari, Baidya, age 37 years	Carlotte Car
•	"Essumati"	Caloutta	Do	Sureschandra Samajpati ; Hari Pada Adhikhari, age 41 years ; Mani Lal Banerji, age 36 years.	18,00 to 20,000
7	" Firbhum Hitaishi"	Bolepur (Birbhum)	Do	Dibakar Banerji; Hindu, Brahmin ; age 43 years	1 200
8	"Birbhum Varta"	Suri (Do.)	Do	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 38 years	960
,	"Birbhum Vasi"	Rampurhat (Do.)	Do	Nil Ratan Mukherji, B.A., Brahmin, ge 44 years	1850
10	" Biswadut "	Howrah	Do	Nagendra Nath Pal Chaudhuri ; Hindu, Kayastha ; age 6 years.	Marine I. seed
11	" Burdwan Sanjivani"	Burdwan	Do	Probodhananda Sarkar, B.L., Kayastha, age 31 years	500
19	"Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha."	Bhowanipers	Do	Hem Chandra Nag, Kayastha, age 29 years	500 to 700
13	"Charumihir"	Mymensingh	Do	Baikuntha Nath Sen, B.L., Kayastha, age 48 years	3,100
16	"Chinsura Varata-	Chinsura	Do	Dinauath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 46 years	Textural to the
15	" Dainik Chandrika"	Calcutta,	Daily, except or Thursdays,	Hari Das Dutt and Kebetra Nath Sen	**************************************
16	"Dacca Gasette"	Dacca	Weekly	Satya Bhusan Dutt Roy, Baidya, age 46 yeers	
17	"Dacca Prakas"	. Do	. Do	Mukhunda Behari Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 42 years	• (KROCA)
18	'Dhruba Tara" .	- Mymensingh	. Do	· ····································	The second of the
19	"Education Gazette	Chinsure	. Do	Pandit Nibaran Chandra Bhattacharjee Brahmin, age s years.	1,500
20	"Paridpur Hitaishin	i" Faridpur	Fortnightly .	Baj Mohan Mazumdar, Baidya, age about 78 years	•
21	"Gaud Dut" .	Malda	- Weekly	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla	•
31	"Hindu Ranjika".	- Rajshahi: -	Do	Kasinuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan, Printer, age 41 years	1087
21		- Calcutta	Do	Hari Dus Dutt	1,000
34		Do	Do	- Anukul Chandra Mukherji and Sakharam Ganesh Deushk	
24		Chittagong	De		replacement in the second
•	reign PEDI	Mymensingh	Do	Maulvi Nasimuddin Ahmad, Musalman, age about 35 year	700
	augutell	Bagerhat	De	- AMERICAN	About 800
•	- assent!	Jessore	De	- Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri; Hindu, Kayastha	500
		Chittagong	Do	Kali Sankar Chakravati, Brahmin, age 47 years	1,010 to 8,000
	"Kalyan " es	Vagura	De	- Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin, age 48 years	4

0.	Name of Publication.	Where publi	ished.		Balt	ion.		Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	•	8		Ţ	11 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 1	•	1		
1	BBYGALI-condd.				and the second	140.40		Prates Chandra Makharil . Busharin	
		Barleal .	ALIA SES		Feekly Do	-		Pratep Chandra Mukherji; Brahmin sage 68 years	Jon John John Jones
		Khulna .	1 279 - 10 m		Do.	•		Gopal Chandra Mukherji; Hindu, Brahmin, age 51 years	884
•		Malda .			Do.	•••		Kali Prassanna Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 42 years	•
1		Purulis .			Do.	•		Bugala Charan Ghosh ; Hindu, Kayastha ; ago 41 years	About se
		Midnapore	••		Do.			Manmatha Nath Nag, Kayastha, age 35 years	10
	"Medini Bandhab"	Ditto .			Do.	-	-	Deb Das Karan ; Rindu, Sadgop ; age 44 years	•
,	" Moelem Hitaishi "	Calentta		-	Do.	•		Shaik Abdur Rahim and Mosummul Haque	4,000 to 5,00
	"Muhammadi"	Ditto		-	Do,	-		Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman, age 37 years, and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	2,00
•	"Murshidabad Hi-	Saidabad			Ďe,	•		Banwari Lal Goswami ; Hindu, Brahmin ; age 46 years	20
	taishi." " Nayak "	Calcutta			Da ly	•		Birendra Chandra Ghosh and Panchkari Banerjee	1,500 to 3,00
	"Navavanga"	Chandpur			Weekly			Harendra Kisore Ray, Kayastha, age 25 years	barrar m
1	"Noakhali Sammilani"	W			Do.	•••		Sasi Bhushan Das, Kayastha	
	"Noakhall Sammism	Mandai	Repúsj		Do.		•••	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahmo, age 43 years	3
		Bongong			Do.	144.13	•••	Charu Chandra Ray ; Hindu, Kayastha ; age 26 years	
		Bongong Kalna			Do.	eldari.		Sasi Bhushan Banerji, age 47 years	
					41 34 5 4 9	1,400	***	Basanta Kumar Vidyavinode, Bhattacharyya, Brahmin,	
•	"Pabna Hitaishi"	Pabna		-	Do.	•		Busanta Kumar Vidyavinode, Bhattacharyya, Brahmin, age 36 years.	
,	" Proja Bandhu"	Tippera	-		Fortnig!	htly		Munshi Muhammad Ali Mser, Musalman, age 53 years	eridalisma Seria ipi
8	"Prasun"	Katwa	••	-	Weekly	· •••		Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin age 47 years, and Banku Behary Ghose, Goala, age 41 years.	
9	" Pratikar"	Berhampur		-	Do.	••		Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Brahmin, age 64 years	
	" Purulia Darpan "	Purulia			Do.			. Amulya Ratan Chatterji, Brahmin, age 41 years	About 7
n	"Rajeakti"	D	•••		Do.	•	•••	. Bagala Charan Ghosh, Kayastha, age 41 years	
12	"Ratnakar"	Asansol	•••		Do,	•••	•••		(1
58	"Rangpur Durpan"		Shotme		Do.		•••		l er e
14	"Rangpur Dikprakas"		ditto		Do.	_		The state of the s	
	" Samey "			_	Do.	-		The second secon	
56	"Banjaya"	Paridpur	•	_	Do.	_		Rama Nath Ghosh, Kayastha, age bout 38 years	
87	'Sanjivani''	Calcutta	•	-	Do.			Lalit Mohan Das, late Professor, City College; Silmath Sastri, M.A.; Ramananda Chetterji, M.A., Editor, "Modern Review," etc.; K. E. Mitter.	111,
	" Sangodhini "	Chittagong	•		Do.	-			
10	' Suhrid'	Perojpur	•		Fortnie	shtly	•	Ram Chandra Pal, Kayastha	Bet. I'
60	" Subarasbanik"	. Calcutta		_	Weekl				To American
61	**Sri Sri Vishnu Priya	Ditto	•		Do.			Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahmin, agol 30 years, an	2,5
	o-Ananda Basar Patrika."							Mrinal Kanti Ghosh.	
•13	"Siksha Samachar"	Dacea	•••		Do.	•	•	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Baidya, age 36 year :	
63	"Suraj"	- Pabna	-	-	De.				
64	" The Calcutta Ad	- Calcutta	-	•	Do.				<u></u>
		0							
	pura Guide"	Comilia	***	-	Do.				

to twee granging was see as high

Name of Publication.	Where published.	Bas	don.		Name, caste and age of Bditor.	Circulation
The Control of the Co	and the second s	dia ota eest	en de servicio e se	unació de	rydaniami 🗣 i daille ann an t-aireann aireann aireann aireann aireann an t-aireann aireann	the control on the control of the second of
1 1000	hopping and a shift spring of		1.49171		A Company of the Comp	30 MILEA
BENGALI-conold.			1000		And the state of t	nonera, aponi estant esta
"Tripura Hitaishi "	Tippers	Weekly	••	-	Kamaniya Kumar Singha, Brahmo , age 18 years	130 magist 1
"Vartabaha"	Ranaghat	Do.		-	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin, age 41 years	
"Viswavarta"	Dac	Do.	•	-	Abinash Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Baidya, ago	1,000

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 16th November 1912.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulati
1	" Bharat Chitra"	Calcutta	Weekly	ffice state of the	*****
2	" Hablul Matin " .	. Calcutta	Daily	The state of the s	10

real with continuous from Northat of the Britt and subj push may side court

char cond publi to se

apparent services apparent that the services apparent the services apparent

been the th thana

the sit will be become been beaution as a contract between a contract of the protection of the land of the protection of

on orthodox, op overter limited

et its to figure their eranges elec-Now that the relations between England and Russia, writes the Neyak [Calcutta] of the 27th February, have been placed The North-Eastern Frontier. on a firm and satisfactory footing, Persia has ceased to be an object of fear, the Amir of Afghanistan has been at peace with the British Government, the Frontier Pathans have been amenable to control, and the North-Western Frontier of India is no longer the dreaded spot it was before to the British Government. But not so the North-Eastern Frontier. It is an unknown and unexplored country, inhabited by wild turbulent tribes. It should be placed under the Government of Bengal. A distinct Military Department should be formed to deal with Assam and this frontier country. The Gurkha force ought also to be increased. Assam and Northern Burma should be joined by a railway line. Steps should be taken that none of the turbulent tribes can rear its head. Why should the inhabitants of the tract between Burma and Assam, both under British rule, be outside British territory free to pursue their turbulent ways? Why should these Nagas and Mishmis be allowed opportunities to cut off the heads of British subjects? We pray that before Delhi is built and a railway line is pushed through Persia, this blighted country on the north-east of British India may be brought under British rule and good government. The thorn in the side of Bengal needs to be plucked out for the good government of this country.

NAYSE, Pob. 27th, 1918.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)-Police.

2. The Sanjivani [Calcutta] of the 27th February says :-

Mr. Morshead, Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, has, in his annual Report on the administration of the Police in 1910, said that, considering that the police force in Bengal consists of 22,000 hands, the number of criminal charges against them is so small that there is no cause to be ashamed of the conduct of the force as a whole. As policemen however, are guardians of the

conduct of the force as a whole. As policemen, however, are guardians of the public peace, even their smallest offence is not a negligible thing. We want to see the entire Police Department free from all blame.

3. The Bangavasi (Calcutta) of the 1st March, referring to the incident "What about an inquiry?" noticed in paragraph 3 of the Report on Native

Papers for the 1st March, writes:—

It is a pity that no inquiry has yet been made into our complaint apparently. We have since interviewed one of the victims of the outrage and he says that our report, as already published, is all true and nowise exaggerated. From the account of what bappened inside the room in the thana it appears that the police officer abused him foully in Hindi, using terms like sala. It was apparent that he could not tolerate the Pandits conversing on the street, though they had conversed simply as ordinary gentlemen and had not offended in any way. Anyway, he made grimaces at them and mocked them at calling themselves Brahman Pandits, and finally threatened to lock them up. Ultimately he relented, when he saw how frightened they were. And furthermore, at the moment when these Pandits were hustled and annoyed thus, there was a fourth Pandit with them who was spared all these indignities, probably because he was in ordinary Babu attire.

In conclusion, the paper makes a strong appeal to Sir F. Halliday not to belittle this incident and ignore it. The matter cannot be hushed up.

4. Bahu Phanindranath Mukerjee writes to the Nayak [Calcutta] of the Rid.

28th February to say that the recent account in the Bangavasi about three Brahman Pandits having been humiliated by an officer of Burtullah thana is not correct. The fact is the three Pandits were wrangling with each either immediately in front of the thana in a way so as to disturb the officers working inside the thana, and when

Sawjivani, Pod. 27th, 1913.

BANGAVAST, Mar. 1st, 1913,

NATAK, Fob. 20th, 1930, one of the latter (himself an orthodox, up-country Brahman) came out to make a respectful protest he was mocked and jeered at by the disputants. The other did not lose his temper at this, and along with his two colleagues succeeded after all in persuading the Pandits to finish their wrangle elsewhere. These are the true facts.

ar

no

hi

fir

SII

no

w

M

80

by

801

M

an

m

Ze

to cle

80

ha

cla

ge

pr

Va

ag

M

DC

Samar. Feb. 20th, 1913, Descrities in Eastern Bengal— committed, not really by young men of respectable who commit them?

families but by professional descrits who are imitating the dress, talk and the cry of Bands Materials of such young men in corder to mislead the police. The facts that thieves work in gangs even in Calcutta, as the police itself admits, and that the Karachi police was recently deceived by an illiterate man in a bogus bomb affair, prove that it is quite possible for professional dacoits in Eastern Bengal to be able to mislead the police.

Peb, 24th, 1918.

On The Barisal Hitaishi [Barisal] of the 24th February writes, that if popular co-operation with the police is to be secured against describes.

Popular co-operation with the against the growing menace of organized dacoities against describes.

In Bengal, Government should organize a Defence Association in each group of villages, and get the members of such associations trained in lathi play by means of the local than officers. The idea that these lathials will work against Government is ridiculous. They existed in plenty in the early days of British rule, and certainly they never gave Government any trouble.

BANGAVASI, Mar. 1st, 1918. 7. The Bangavasi [Calcutta] of the 1st March quotes from the Paridarshak of Sylhet, a statement that the Additional District Superintendent of Police of that district, while lately out shooting in Jaintiah Pargana, wounded 19 men. The allegation is most serious and Sir A. Earle should enquire into it.

HITAVADI, Feb. 28th, 1913. 8. The Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 28th February writes that an antiAnti Hindu feeling in Pabna. Hindu spirit has long been rife among Moslems
in Ullapara, Pabna, and has been fanned by certain
Moslem officers of Government. A Hindu Majhi jotdar was recently
terrorised by some Moslems in regard to the settlement of a land of his.
These Moslems have threatened other Hindus, also, who will dare go to his
support. If things go on like this, life and honour will be quite unsafe for
Hindus in this part of the country.

BANGAVASI; Mar. 1st, 1918.

9. The Langavasi [Calcutta] of the 1st March solicits Lord Carmichael to interfere in favour of the petition sent to him "A petition from Bhadreswar." by some Hindus of Bhadreswar in Hooghly, protesting against the action of certain local jute mill shahebs in cutting down some dedicated Aswatha trees on Paikpara bathing ghât lane in that town, and also closing that lane. The matter touches the religious susceptibilities of the Hindus.

PRIBITA
Fob, 27th, 1913-

10. The Ananda Basar Patrika [Calcutta] of the 27th February asks.

How Bengalis arriving at Delhi, why, of all passengers arriving by rail at Delhi, the are treated.

Bengalis alone are scrutinized by the police.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

BANGAVASI, Mar. 1st, 1913. 11. The Bangavasi [Calcutta] of the 1st March, referring to the case of Banku Behary Dutt (noticed in paragraph 10 of the Report on Native Papers for the 1st March), writes:—

The punishment is severe, compared with the offence. There should be an appeal.

BASUMATI, Mar. let, 1918, 12. The Basumats [Calcutta] of the 1st March is astounded at the judgment in the Chandighat assault case, and at the fact that Mr. F. E. Jackson, the Deputy Commissioner who tried the case, has held a walking stick to be a dangerous weapon.

The Sanjivani [Calcutta] of the 27th February says: - Date out in

The tea-garden clerk assembled the garden

The Chandighat case. manager under grave provocation It vis no argument to say that the abusive language which the shaheb used against him could not be understood by the coolies, and that consequently the clerk could not be very much ashamed in their presence. A man in anger expresses himself not only in words but in gestures as well. The manager shook his first before the clerk's nose threatening him with assault if he dared speak a single word more, and yet the Magistrate thinks that there was no provocation, no cause for exercising the right of self-defence. Strange indeed! The stick which the clerk used in assaulting the manager is also considered by the Magistrate as a "dangerous weapon." None, however, who has a grain of sense of self-respect in him, will say that the clerk committed a great offence by assaulting the saheb. From these considerations, it is evident that the sentence imposed on him has been unduly heavy. Sometime ago, one Mr. Rogers was only fined Rs. 5 for having assaulted a boy. Sir Archdale Earle is prayed to order a retrial of the clerk's case.

The Ananda Basar Patrika . Calcutta of the 27th February considers the punishment inflicted on the accused person as too heavy, and thinks that it would not have been so had both the parties in the case been of the same race, or the Magistrate a

wise and impartial man.

15. The Samay [Calcutta] of the 28th February says that Mr. Hamilton, District Magistrate of Murshidabad, is committing Magistrate and Mukhtars at great sulum on Mukhtars. He is preventing them Murshidabad. from addressing the court, cross-examining witnesses, applying for summonses on witnesses and so forth.

The Sanjivani [Calcutta] of the 27th February also refers to the matter and asks whether the Magistrate is above Ibid.

(d)-Education.

the law.

17. In discussing the scheme of a college for the well-to-do classes at Dacca, the Charu Mihir [Mymensingh] of the 25th The Dacca University scheme.

February writes: Even in olden times princes used to live in the houses, of their preceptors and were brought up along with ordinary students without any prejudice to their princely dignity. Furthermore, in Bengal the aristocrat of to-day is the middle-class man of to-morrow and vice vered, and there are but few ancient zemindar families. It is, therefore, utterly against existing social requirements to create an artificial cleavage between middle class men and the well-to-do classes. European residential Universities have equality for their principle. So the communal spirit proposed for the construction of the Dacca University has not been very palatable to the public. The Moslem College will encourage differences between Moslems and Hindus, and the College for the well-to-do classes will encourage differences between them and the middle classes. Then again, the Professors are to be some Imperial service officers, and others Provincial service officers. All these differences are likely to result in generally bringing the University into dislike. Government cannot very well proceed with the scheme of a college for the well-to-do classes, when the various zemindar's association in the country are declaring themselves against it.

Finally, we are surprised at the proposal of Mr. Nathan's Committee to Musalmanize Bengali, so to speak. Let the language develop naturally. Let no effort be made to dress it in a foreign attire. te and or mandings each

18. The Barisal Hitaishi [Barisal] of the 25th February writes thus in English, regarding the teaching staff of the Dacca University.

The teaching staff of the Daces University:—

On the school of thought

The arguments of the school of thought insisting upon the British character of the higher service may be summed up almost in their own words:—the posts of direction and control must remain BANJIVANL

PATRIEA, Feb. 27th, 1918,

BAMAY. Feb. 28th, 1912

SAWJIVANI, Feb. 27th, 1913,

Peb. 25th, 1913,

PARISAL HITATORIL

T

19

A col

declar

The I

anxiet

Mr. I

Repor

under

taugh

an ins

preser

in the

and]

impla

ment

of Mi

French

gonis

to R

Beng

is mo

of in

with Prais

India

them

chan

with

TaC18

CONV

post

how

resp ill-fe

Eng

Civi

thei

whi witl

the

of 1

its dri

cau

at 1

Ind

mo

dia

20

may b

pleased

and oth

in the hands of Europeans. The principle of a British minimum is a sine question, for Indians are lacking in strength of character, and it is not expedient to employ them in departments where great driving power is required, or where work is carried out at a very high pressure. These sweeping assertions have met with ample refutation at the hands of the Indian witnesses and it is not our purpose to pursue the topic any further, to expose its patent fallacies. This is virtually an indictment of the whole nation, and has justly roused the righteous indignation of educated India. The point we are at present concerned with is that, even according to these canons, the arguments if conceded would only apply to a very few posts in the Education Department, viz., the several Principalships and Inspectorships.

So far as the remaining posts are concerned, and they really amount to 99 per cent. of the whole cadre, intellectual fitness should be, even according to these critics, the sole criterion of appointments, irrespective of racial and other extraneous considerations. We have yet to learn that any great driving power would be necessary to teach Shelley's Adonais or Tennyson's In

Memoriam!

Then, again, it has been strenuously contended that a typical Indian lacks certain moral characteristics which can be safely assumed in a British University man, and in point of fact quite a large body of European evidence was placed before the Royal Commission to this effect. It must be remembered that this was only urged as a plea against the simultaneous holding of the Indian Civil Service Examination, but even accepting the exacting standard of a British University training as the determining test, where would be their logic to justify the exclusion from the Indian Educational service of the flowers of Indian youths, winning blushing honours in English Universities? Their number in the department is not inconsiderable, and sevaral distinguished names from amongst them may here be noted, who have been shelved in the Provincial Educational Service.

P. C Roy, D.Sc. (Edin.), etc., J. N. Das Gupta, M.A. (Oxon.), Dr. P. Chatterjee, D.Sc. (Edin.), B.A., B. N. Das, B.Sc. (London) First class, Tuffnel scholar, D. N. Mullick, B.A. (Cantab) Sc. D. Dublin etc., M. Ghose, B.A.

(Oxon.) Classics, B. Singh, B.A. Cantab.), First c'ass prizeman.

Instances might be multiplied, and without drawing any invidious comparisons, is it not scandalous to a degree that a Professor like Dr. Roy, whom any foreign University would delight to honour, a litterateur like Mr. Ghose, the only Classical scholar in the Teaching staff in whole Bengal (except Mr. Barrow of the Dacca College), should not have yet found places in the Indian Educational service? The matter has recently attracted great public attention, and we expect much from the Islington Commission.

As we remarked in our last issue, a magnificent educational enterprise is being launched into existence, and this should have been considered the psychologically fitting occasion for obliterating the colour line running across the Educational service. The Indians gratefully remember the solemn assurance given to them in the Statute of 1833, and in the noble proclamation of Queen Victoria in 1858, and should not British statesmanship rise to the height of the occasion, and wholeheartedly respond to our King-Emperor's

watchword of hope?

Our next recommendation under this head is that there should be a separate Educational cadre for the New University. We are aware that the proposal has its disadvantages in view of the identical territorial jurisdiction of the two Universities, but on the other side of the scale must be placed the supreme fact that the glorious mission and destiny of a first rate residential University are not likely to be fulfilled, if the Professors are to look beyond the University walls for preferment, or are liable to be shunted off from place to place, according to the exigencies of the public service. A Professor should be associated with his University in a dear and near way all throughout his office career. He should, in a manner, be wedded to the University, and a sacred abiding union, bound by the silken ties of affection and esteem, ought to spring up between him and the pupil. This was the grand, exalted ideal in the good old days, and the great reverence paid to the preceptors, Drons and Valmiki equalled that paid the Divinity.

This concludes our remarks, and in bringing our review to a close, we may be permitted to express our sincere hope that the Government will be pleased to justify the expectations of the people by eliminating the sectarism and other objectionable features from the scheme.

19. The Hitaradi [Calcutta] of the 28th February asks Government to give up the scheme of a college for the well-to-do classes in connection with the Dacca University, since the Landholders' Associations themselves are

declaring themselves against it.

The recent Resolution of the Government of India, writes the Nayak [Calcutta] of the 26th February, is un-The Resolution on the educaintelligible to us. If you spread primary educational policy of the Government. tion, we can understand your purpose. But your anxiety to spread high education and build hostels, is a puzzle to us. Mr. Byomkesh Chakravarti's note on the Dacca University Committee's Report makes us think that Government's object is to place high education under semething like police control. Students are to be shut up into hostels, taught whatever the authorities like, and made loyal. But Bengali boys have an instinctive feeling which will make them smart under this control. The present effort of the authorities to mould the thoughts of the Bengali people in their own way is too late. The Bengali mind is past the stage of softness and pliancy which belongs to tender age, and has acquired the hardness and implacability that belongs to maturity. The initial mistake of the Government lay in giving the Bengalis an education which consisted of the study of Mill, Milton, Bacon, Shakespeare, Bain, Spencer and the principles of the French Revolution. Modern Bengali literature is saturated with racial antagonism. All talented Bengali writers from Ishvara Gupta and Rangalal to Ravindranath and Dvijendralal has impregnated every stratum of Bengali literature with racial autagonism. Again, this Bengali literature is moulding the character of Hindi, Guzrathi and Mahrathi literatures. Hindi and Mahrathi writers, in particular, are singing to the people songs of eras of independence. In fact, the literature of every province in India is replete with the feeling of an identity of the individual with the country he inhabits. Praise of the English, the rulers of the country, nowhere finds a market in India. England-returned Indians, who imitate the English most and make them their ideal, are the greatest English-haters. In whatever way you may change high education, this feeling of racial antagonism, which has mixed with the flesh and blood of the Indian people, will not easily be removed.

We think that three causes have led to the growth of this feeling of

racial antagonism, namely—

(1) The exclusiveness of Englishmen. In the Musalman regime Indian converts to Islam used to be amalgated with the ruling race, favoured with posts in the Badshah's offices and fully trusted by the rulers. The English, however, do not and cannot imitate the example of Musalman rulers in this respect. The result is that Indians who are most anglicised, bear the greatest ill-feeling against the English. Indians who have visited England see that Englishmen there are men of one character while Englishmen here, the Civilians, are men of another character. It is this difference which embitters their mind.

(2) The education we have received is not the right sort of education which the English ought to have given us. English literature is saturated with the idea of independence, so that its study has created in the minds of the Indians a strong desire to be like Englishmen. And it is the antagonism of Englishman to this desire which has given the situation in the country its present undesirable character. To create a thirst and then withold the drink which is to quench it—this is an unnatural order of things. The same cause which lies at the root of the suffragette movement in England, lies also at the root of the political agitation of the Babus in India and the bomb of the Indian anarchist. This is the inevitable fruit of the prevalent system of education in this country, a fruit that is not to perish by any means. The more you will now try to mend the situation the greater will be the diseatisfaction.

HITAVADE Pob. 10th, 1918.

WATAK, Pob. 16th, 1912.

bet

WIL

an

BUC

tea

dau

his

Wi

ide

to

Be

lati

des

me

har

Ag

Ma

inc

pri

inc

Eu

Sc

De di

Fi

cr

th

th

M

CO

d

(3) The manner in which the English treat the Indians in this country is most objectionable. Englishmen have not yet understood the Indians, and do not know to cultivate their friendship. In railway trains, on steamers, in public roads and everywhere, the oppressive conduct of Whitemen irritates the Indians. The old race of Civilians of the type of Mr. T. C. Buckland, used to hate the sight of a hat-coated Babu. Even Lord Dufferin expressed the same feeling. But now it seems that the hat-coated Babu is liked by Englishmen. This liking, however, does not go very far. Otherwise, Mr. Sinha would not have resigned his seat on the Executive Council of the Governor. General, and Indian High Court Judges would not have been dissatisfied. The Islington Commission has laid bare the distinction between Whitemen and Blackmen. After Indians have been given an education making them fit for high posts in the public service, they are placed under Englishmen, who are not worthy to unloose the latchet of their shoes. This is the cause of the dissatisfaction among public servants in the country. Those who kept asses in England, cannot be expected to be able to manage Arabs in this country.

For these various reasons the new educational policy is not likely to be productive of much good. The root-cause of all dissatisfaction is, more than anything else, the bread-problem. People receive education with the hope of getting highly-paid posts, or becoming great lawyers or medical men. The more students will receive education with this hope, and the more their hope will be unrealized, the greater will be the dissatisfaction in the country. The present system of education does not make men, but makes machines for earning money. If these machines are not worked properly, that is to say, if they cannot earn money according to their expectations, they will go seriously wrong. We shall tell you one thing that is not very much known to the public. The more the Government is spending money for spreading education the more are anarchists being satisfied. They know that the more education will spread, the greater will dissatisfaction grow. The administration of the country being such as it is, spread of education will open the eyes of the people to the real situation and thus swell the ranks of anarchists.

The authorities will do well to proceed cautiously, after a careful consideration of all this. Another thing. Where are the men to give effect to the liberal policy of administration which Lord Hardinge has inaugurated? Does the community of Civilians, who are the real rulers of the country, heartily approve of this policy? We can rightly discuss Lord Hardinge's educational policy only if we get a right answer to this question. Otherwise, it is better for us to remain silent on the subject, with an exclamation of "Bravo! Bravo!

Excellent."

The Sanjivani [Calcutta] of the 27th February writes as follows:— 21. The changes which the Government of India The Resolution on the educa tional policy of the Government. wants to introduce into the system of education

are alarming.

The Resolution says that no pathsala which is not under able management should be given any grant-in-aid. Pathsaias in the mufassal are, however, generaly managed by poor gurumahasayas, who cannot depend on the paltry fees he receives for his sole livelihood. If, therefore, the new principle is enforced, most of the pathsalas will die out. The same thing will also happen if Government enforces the principle that teachers of patshalas should be recruited from the same classes to which their students belong. It will be extremely difficult to get Musalman teachers for pathsalas in which Musalman boys read. The cause of primary education among Musalmans will thus receive a great check. Moreover, the qualifications which the Resolution requires of gurus are such as but few teachers of that class will be found to possess, so that primary education will be stifled in the country for want of gurus. Government says that as there is a pathsale in every three square miles in Bengal, what is now required is not so much an increase in the number of pathsales as greater efficiency of teachers, and a larger number of students. This is a highly mistaken view. The largest majority of village boys in Bengal between the ages of 5 and 10 cannot read and write, simply because they cannot attend paths alas situated at distances of one or two miles from their houses. The Census Report of 1901 shows that, of 50,73,349 boys

BARJIVARI, Feb 27th, 1918. between the agree of 5 and 10 in the country, only 2,10,862 can read and write.

As regards girls' schools, the writer deprecates the idea of giving to girls an education adapted to their social position, and not parallel to education such as is given to boys. Does the Government, asks the writer, want to teach daughters of Brahmins how to cull flowers and worship idols, and daughters of Muchis how to cure skins of cows? Will not girls be taught history, geography and so forth, simply because they are taught to bys? Will there be different schools for girls of different social positions? The idea of appointing Eurasian ladies as teachers in girls' schools does not seem to be a happy one, for girls should be taught Bengali as it is spoken by

Bengalis themselves and not as it is spoken by Eurasians.

As regards English schools, the scheme of doing away with the Matriculation, and introducing a system of School-final Examinations is bound to destroy the independence of schools and undo many a college. If Government becomes the undisputed master of schools, the fate of many schools will hang on slender threads, by being made dependent on the sweet will of officials. Again, if, as the Government desires, the number of students appearing in the Matriculation decreases and that appearing in School-Final Examinations increases, will not the cause of high education be injured, and most of the private colleges in the country die out? Again, if the salary of teachers is increased to Rs. 400 per month, Europeans will seek to enter the Education Department as teachers. Government ought, therefore, to have said whether Europeans would or would not be appointed as teachers. The idea of placing School-Final Examinations under the control of Inspecting officers is also not a happy one. At present Lower Examinations are under the control of Deputy-Inspectors of Schools. But this system has become a source of great discontent among teachers, students and guardians. The placing of School-Final Examinations under the control of Inspectors is, therefore, likely to create widespread discontent in the country.

The introduction of a system of School-Final Examinations will reduce the number of Matriculation Schools in the country, for Government will not then be able to help these schools as much as they are doing now. Again, Matriculation Schools also will be brought completely under Government's

control. A vigorous protest should be made against this.

)e

n

18

to

ρf

88 of

in

10

m

22. The Jasohar [Jessore] of the 22nd February writes, apropos of the same Resolution, that Government proposes, if necessary, to reduce the number of pathsalas and raise the salaries of gurus. This would be a mistake. Let the salaries of Gurus be raised by all means, but if it is necessary for that purpose to diminish the number of pathsalas, let this reform be postponed as not so very pressing.

23. Referring to the same Resolution, the Ananda Basar Patrika

Education versus Sanitation.

Government has not said whence it will meet the enormous cost of giving effect to this educational policy. However that may be, if the Government's funds are in really a flourishing condition, why not take up the question of improving village sanitation first? Government wants to educate Indian youths in sach a manner as to awaken their moral and religious sense. It does not matter whether this is done through tols or residential Universities. But a sound body is necessary for the development of a sound mind. The Resolution speaks of teaching students principles of health and so forth. But will this teaching alone improve the condition of the mufassal water-supply, or drive away the germ of malaria from the bodies of villagers or improve the condition of rivers and Khals? From whatever point of view the question may be considered, the cause of village sanitation has a claim on the Government prior to that of the cause of education.

24. In di eussing the same Resolution the Bangavasi [Calcutta] of the Denominational education.

1st March declares itself strongly in favour of denominational education, each community setting up its own school and college where religious and social customs and training peculiar to that community may be kept up along with secular English education.

JASOMAR, Peb. 22nd, 1918.

AWANDA BASAR PATRIKA, Pab. 274b. 1018.

BANGAVASI, Mos. 16t, 1918. BANGPUR DARPAS, Feb. 24th, 1918, Sanskrit Education.

Sanskrit Title Exminations have greatly deterior steed of late. Fermerly, oral examinations on subjects of Philosophy used to partake of the nature of discussions, but now they are merely tests of the examinee's knowledge of the meanings of texts. If even students of Philosophy do not develop argumentative faculties, what is their learning worth? Formerly, questions on Rhetoric and Grammur used to form the principal part of examination papers on Litarature and similar subjects. But now students can easily pass the examinations on these subjects without having any knewledge of Rhetoric. The result is that the teaching of Rhetoric is fast disappearing. In conclusion, the writer agrees with the Bangarani newspaper that if it is desired to enlarged the field of Brahmanical education, it should not be joined with English education, for the two are as opposed in nature as oil and water are.

Pub

to

ma

tho

COL

to

Go

Inc

a I

bol

wh

Inst

me

Mr

8

eac

val

sch

to

18 8

hav

to 1

T

scho

clas

stu

hal

but

pro

villa

vill

vill

T

men

[C

the

BANGAVARI, Mar. 1st, 1918. 26. The Bangavasi [Calcutta] of the 1st March writes that the Sanskrit Examination Board. Examination Board consists mostly of shahels, Babus, Babus, Babus Pandits and dagi pandits, (i.e., notorious men. Its influence is gradually anglicising the methods of study in the tols and encouraging cram among the sanskrit students. Real Sanskrit Scholarship is dying out, and generally speaying these new Pandits are renouncing the old orthodox Pandit's style of life for the luxurious Babu mode of existence.

The Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 28th February narrates how, on one

HITAVADI, Peb. 28th, 1913.

occasion, the late King Edward as Prince of Wales Sanskrit Education and Govvisited an English school where he found the Head Master declining to take off his hat in honour of His Royal Highness in the prosence of of his scholers, because thereby those boys might come to have a poor opinion of his position and influence. Coninging, the paper writes that the growing spirit of license and insubordination among present day students is due to the growing circumscription of the power and authority of teachers. In the cld days, teachers knew that they were to mould the future of their pupils, and that guardians left to them the whole care of their boys. Government has gradually come to take away that sense of responsibility and freedom from teachers. In the chatuspathis and multabs teachers still enjoy something of their old independence unhampered by Education Department or University or Text-Book Committee. Naturally, therefore, students in these institutions give unquestioning obedience to their masters, and generally imitate their abstemious, self-controlled and quiet mode of life. The recent interest displayed by Government in Sanskrit education is a matter of rejoicing, but in the light of the above remarks it gives us some anxiety as well. Who can tell that: Government control will not lead to fetters being gradually forged for these Pandits, so that these chatus pathis will in time cease to be centres for the cultivation of learning and become mere institutions for enabling candidates to pass examinations. The teachers, too, will be regarded mere servants of Government and as such will cease to inspire the respect of their pupils. That is a contingency strongly to be deprecated.

BRABAT CHITRA, Fob, 27th, 1913, 28. Rai Rajendra Chandra Sastri Bahadur, writes the Bharat Chitre [Calcutta] of the 27th February, has the reputation of being a great Sanskrit scholar. But his name does not occur among the names of the members of the committee appointed a few years ago with a view to giving a wider spread to Sanskrit education in Bengal. He is not also one of the men who have been called to a Conference at Dacca to consider the means of improving Sanskrit education. Sir Ashutosh Mukerji will be there, but not Rai Rajendra Chandra Sastri Bahadur. May we ask under whose advice Government has made this arrangement?

MUHAMMADE, Fob. 19th, 1988.

29. The Muhammadi [Calcutta] of the 28th February reports that a committee is about to sit to inquire into the complaints made in this paper about text-books at the Calcutta Madrasah. We hope that the committee will enquire siftingly into our complaints, and also discuss the scheme of reformed Madrasah courses of study drawn up by the Dacca University Committee.

A Deputy Directorship of being appointed in Bengal to look after the interest Public Instruction for Bengal. of Musalman education be true, a Musalman ought to be given the post, for none but a Musalman can thoroughly understand and master the difficulties of Musalman education. Only such an officer as is a thoroughly disinterested friend of the Musalman community and is thoroughly conversant with the wants and grievances of the Covernment in this connection. Government has already given high posts like the Assistant Directorship to Indians, so that it will not be going very much out of the way if it appoints a Musalman as Deputy Director of Public Instruction. It can, moreover, be boldly asserted that there are, in the Education Department, Musalman officers who are perfectly fit for the post.

31. The Basumati [Calcutta] of the 1st March protests against the rumoured appointment of Mr. Hornell as Director The Directorship of Public Instruction, Bengal, and asks why the Instruction, Bengal.

authorities have ignored the claims of the senior

members of the Indian Education Service, and gone out of the way to import Mr. Hornell from England.

32. The Barisat Hitaishi [Barisal] of the 24th February speaks of the following grievances connected with the working of the schools in the Presidency:—

(1) The rule stopping admissions into schools after the 1st February of each year operates with great hardship on many students, making them lose valuable time for nothing.

(2) The expenses of schooling have unnecessarily been increased. The school fees have been raised, and students in aided schools are now required to buy thick bound khatas (blank books). And the preparing of these khatas is a monopoly like the publication of school-books.

Again, we learn that Matriculation candidates at the Barisal centre will have to pay an extra fee of four annas per head for ink and paper supplied

33. The Muhammadi [Calcutta] of the 28th February writes that the Head Master of the Barasat Government school has admitted Moslem students who have passed standard VI of the Middle English School, into classes below the 4th; this has led many Moslem beys to give up their studies. He has also regulated promotion by the results at the quarterly and half-yearly examinations. Thus, those who passed the Annual Examination but could not pass the half-yearly and quarterly examinations have not been promoted. All this is telling on the popularity of the school with Moslems.

Habeve Matin, Pob. 25th, 1913,

TAP IN SA

阿拉尔拉克,1985。

BASUMATI, Mar. 1st, 1918,

SENETIME.

Barmal Hitaishi, Feb. 24th, 1913.

> MUMANMADI, Peb. 28th, 1912.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

i Tuoda at migarota como a societa

Green to active the House Color against

34. The Chinsurah Vartavaka [Chinsurah] of the 2nd March says that the How to give pasture lands to Serampur Municipality has decided to buy about 13 bighas of land to be set apart for pasturage.

This good example should be followed in all villages by the Government, by purchasing lands with the money of villagers and setting them apart as pasture lands.

The need of sanitary improvement.

[Calcutta] of the 22nd February says:—

The interest taken by these eminent men in the sanitary welfare of India is no doubt a happy thing for the Indians. But the means of remedy which they recommend, namely, amalgamation of the Medical and Sanitary

CHINAGRAH VARTA-VAHA, Mar. 2nd, 1918,

> PATRIKA, Feb. 97th, 1918,

> > VOY

Departments of the Government of India, and a large increase of the staff of highly paid medical men, are not likely to do much good. What the country requires is good drinking water and good draining, which can save it from malaria, cholera and other epidemics. Nor are the authorities themselves unaware of this. Unfortunately, however, Government's funds invariably fall short when questions of sanitary improvement are raised.

36. The Jasohar Jessore of the 22nd February writes:

Colle

adn

then as I

sho

tribu

ann

Act

and

fee

ша

I

W

no

I

hu

Bu

wi po

ni

ha

68

m

ce

of

m

JASOHAR, Feb. 22nd, 1918.

District Boards and Senitation. District Boards in Bengal do not show proper interest in promoting sanitation. We believe that the interest evinced is not so keen as it would be, because these Boards are in allicases presided over by Magistrate-Chairmen.

SANJIVANI. Feb. 27th, 1918. Water distress within the Water distress in many places within the Narayanganj sub-division.

Water distress within the Water distress in many places within the Narayanganj sub-division of the Dacca district. People are falling ill by drinking unwholeseme water. The District Board seems to be quite indifferent to the matter.

Sanjivani, Peb. 27th, 1913. 38. The Sanjivani [Calcutta] of the 27th February writes:—

Some time ago the Khulnavasi newspaper

Cholera in some villages in the reported an outbreak of obsless in the

Cholera in some villages in the Khulna District.

Within the Kaliganj sub-division of the Khulna district. The Civil Surgeon of Khulna thereupen said that, as the police had given no information, he did not think it necessary to send any medical man to the affected place. Recently, the Kaliganj correspondent of that paper has reported that, in the months of Paus and Magical last 53 persons died of cholera in the villages Bharha Simla, Chauradanga, Mrijapur, Pania and Mautala. The epidemic is still raging in the villages. Many families have been entirely extirpated. How is it that the police did not know anything of the matter? Many lives might have been saved had suitable arrangements for treatment been made in proper time.

BASUMATI, Mar. 1st, 1918. 39. The Basumer [Calcutta] of the let March learns from another newspaper that a sample of medicine imported into India contained 26 parts of medicine and 74 parts of other things, and arges on the Government of India the necessity of legislating against such adulteration of drugs.

by I of w sinobuts mela M bothmuka and

Recolors designed elected est to If

(g)—Reilways and Communications including Canals and Irrigations

NOAKHALI BAMMIIALI, Pob. 24th, 1913. 40. The Noakhali Sammilani [Noakhali] of the 24th February thinks
that Noalhali town is in great danger of being
Noakhali town in danger of engalfed by the neighbouring river, which has
within the last few years encroached upon 10 or
14 miles of land. At present, the river is situate one mile from the
local Madrasah compound, and the encroachment is about 1 mile every year.
The town, therefore, runs the risk of being engulfed in about 4 years.

BANGAVARI, Mar 1st, 1918, Al. The Bungueuri [Calcutta] of the 1st March cordially thanks Lord Carmichael for having ordered the re-excavation of Re-excavation of the Saraswati. the Saraswati river from Rajganj to Tribeni, and hopes that Government will also get the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to enlarge their present bridge over this river at Jhorhat, which is too small to allow large laden boats to pass underneath.

T BIPURA HITAISHI, Feb. 19th, 1913. A Railway grievance. The train comes almost crammed with tea garden coolies.

A Railway grievance. The train comes almost crammed with tea garden

JY071, Feb. 17th, 1913. 43. The Jyoti [Chittagong] of the 17th February writes that accidents have of late been rather too frequent on the Assam-Bengal Railway. Bengal Railway. It is said to be due to the officers of the Traffic Department being overworked. The matter demands inquiry from Government.

(h) - General.

The Behar Cherra Charles Bayley to a notice issued by the College and Behari Bengalis.

Principal of the Behar Engineering College to the effect that, in considering applications for admission into the college, Beharis will be given the prime chance and after them Behari-Bengalis and people of other provinces? Behari-Bengalis are as much inhabitants of the new province as Beharis themselves. Why then should a distinction be made between them in the college?

45. The Purulia Darpon [Purulia] of the 24th February refers to the intense disappointment caused to the public of Manbhum and territorial redistribution.

Meanbhum by the Government decision not to interfere with the redistribution of Provinces announced in April last. The enforcement of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act and the general separation of the people of the district from their own kith

and kin in Bengal, are doing undesirable harm.

46. The Ananda Basar Patriks [Calcutta] of the 27th February asks why Government is silent over the Muttra shooting case which has greatly wounded Hindu public feeling. The public is eager to know what steps Sir James Meston takes in the matter.

47. The Bangavaei [Calcutta] of the 1st March wants to know what steps
Sir James Meston has taken to inquire into the
above case.

49. The Bangavasi [Oalcutta] of the 1st March hopes that Sir A. Earle will notice how the Courts have recently held that the "A false complaint". original case instituted by Sures Chandra Deb, which led to the Jagatsi riots, has now been been proved utterly false.

49. A correspondent of the Khulnavási [Khulna] of the 1st March complaint that on four on five days during the last two months the line from Satkhira to Asasuni received no mail. It is reported that shortness of hands is the cause of this.

50. Has good sense, asks the Nayak [Calcutta] of the 26th February, at last returned to the Postal authorities? A shop in Madhab Babu's Bazar, College Square, Calcutta, has hung up a board on which is written "Licensed Stamp Vendor," and so we presume that the Post Office has begun issuing licenses for stamp vending. The withdrawl of such licenses a few years ago was a great mistake, both from the point of view of postal revenue and from the point of view of public convenience.

The Basumati [Calcutta] of the 1st March learns from the Sindh High assessment of Income-tax. Greatly disatisfied on account of their incomes having been assessed at high rates for the purpose of the income tax. The same disatisfaction prevails in Bengal also. The attention of the Government is drawn to the matter.

Apportionment of the cost of the maintenance of the Court of Wards wards.

Apportionment of the cost of the maintenance of the Court of Wards in Eastern Bengal, it will apporpriate 1 per cent of the income of the estates of Nawab Sir Salimulla, Khwaja Atikulla, Khwaja Abdul Karim and some other zamindars, 11 per cent. of the income of the estate of the zamindar of Bhawal and 3 per cent. of the incomes of other estates. Why this distinction in the arrangement?

An Executive Council for the Council for the Council for the United Provinces.

An Executive Council for the Council for the United Provinces, which Sir James Meston is said to fayour.

54. The Hitsvadi [Calentta] of the 28th February is glad to hear that Lord Hardinge is not going to leave office now as stated by some of the Angle-Indian papers,

BEARAT ORTIRA;

ACCEPTANT!

Pontina Danian, Peb. 24th, 1913.

> PATRICA, Pob. 27th, 1918.

the sittings

BANGAVASI. Mar. 1st, 1913.

MINI MIRE WAY

BANGAVASI, Mar. 1et, 1913.

KHULWAYASI, Mar, 1st, 1918,

NATAK, Pob. 26th, 1912;

BASUMATI, Mar 1st, 1918.

SANJIVANT, Pob. 27th, 1913.

HITAVADI, Feb. 18th, 1918,

HITAVADZ, Feb. 28th, 1913, BARISAL HITAISHI, Feb. 24th, 1913.

Feb. 28th, 1913.

Mar. 1st, 1913.

The Barisal Hitaisti [Barisal] of the 24th February strongly protests gainst the withdrawal of the grain compensation The grain compensation allow- lowance granted to Government officers in ance in Bakarganj. esilon and Bakarganj, in the face of the fact that prices of food-grains are steadily rising there. to incidential

HITAVADI.

56. The Hilavadi [Calentta] of the 28th February does not anticipate much good from the Islington Commission, con-Islington Commission. sidering the way it has acted so far. Its recommendations are likely to proceed on humdrum conventional lines.

BASUMATI,

57. The Basumati [Calcutta] of the 1st March says that if the Public Service Commission becomes instrumental in increasing race-hatred in the country, it will be through the fault of some Anglo-Indians like Mr. Hadow, Mr. Norman

McLeod and Mr. Shorrock, and not that of any Indian witness.

PRAJABANDHU. Feb. 20th, 1913.

58. The Prajabandha [Brahmanberia] of the 20th February agrees with Mr. S. P. Sinha in holding that if there is to be a Ibid. system of Simultaneous Civil Service Examinations. Indians passing such tests should be sent to England for a probationary period.

e

in

i

n to gh woo to ti

p

p

b

BI

t]

C

where the atmosphere of freedom and of liberality will give them a training which is impossible in this country with its warring races and creeds.

AWANDA BARAR PATRIKA, Peb. 27th, 1913.

59. The Ananda Basar Patrika [Calcutta] of the 27th February commends Dr. Thibaut's evidence before the Public Service Commission, and ridicules the contention raised by some witnesses against Simultaneous Civil Service Examinations, to the effect that there is great risk of question papers being

divulged beforehand in India. This contention is like a straw clutched at by a drowning man, it is the last string in the bow of people who have girded up their loins to prevent the "natives" from getting any privilege.

BASUMATI. Mar. 1st, 1918.

the Civil Service and the other highly paid services in India were fixed at a time when the life of a European in the country was full of hardships and inconveniences, and the journey from England to India was long, difficult and troublesome. But circumstances have now considerably changed and life in India has become easy and plesant for Europeans, so that the highly paid services are now much coveted by them. This is why they are so eager to keep the Indians out of these services. Many of the high European officials who have given evidence before the Commission, have said that the Indians are wanting in many good points which make one fit for a high and responsible post. This is a sheer perversion of truth. May be that in the case of many officials this travesty

The Basumati [Calcutta] of the 1st March says that the salaries of

personal and racial interest. The evidence of Babu Kamini Kumar Chanda is courageous, outspoken and thoughtful, and echoes the view of the majority of the people of this

of truth is not intentional, but rather the effect of their being swayed by

country.

JYOTI Feb. 17th, 1918,

The Jyoti [Chittagong] of the 17th February writes that the case of the Provincial Judicial Service requires favour-The Provincial Judicial Service. able and early consideration at the hands of the Islington Commission. Munsifs and Sub-Judges are terribly overworked, and their promotion should be accelerated. Further, Munsifs should be appointed permanently at once as Deputy Magistrates are, and the rule about three years' previous practice at the bar should be abolished. The present system results in thoroughly debilitating Munsifs and Sub-Judges before they are many years in service. This gives rise to judicial scandals, so that litigants seek to win their cases by taking advantage of the peculiar weakness of an individual judge and not by relying on the strength of their cases.

BANGAVAN, Mar. 1st, 1913.

62. In discussing the question of minting gold coins in India, the Bangavasi [Calcutta] of the 1st March writes that Gold coinage in India. those who oppose this suggestion, forget the great economic truth that the more a country progresses in foreign trade, i.e., the more it imports gold from abroad in exchange for goods exported, the more it is necessary that gold coins should circulate in that country. If there is to be no gold coinage till people get cured of the hoarding habit, the alternative is to go

on adding to the debased silver currency indefinitely, which means that the gold coinage is never to be undertaken. No coinage system can prevent hoarding, and if there is to be hoarding, better gold be hoarded than silver. The idea that the absorption of gold by India is a danger to the whole world is most selfish. After all the present inflation of prices is due largely to the action of the European merchants themselves. Their agents in India bid against each other and force up prices. Anyway, Government, looking to Indian interests, cannot be mindful of the interests of these foreign financiers.

63. Referring to Sir Henry Cotton's speech in the London National Liberal Club on Free Trade for India, the Business

Free trade in India. [Calcutta] of the 1st March says :-

Free trade is suited to a country which has already grown a prosperous manufacturing trade. But for a country which has still to grow its manufactories, protection is absolutely necessary. England is the greatest Free Trader in the world, because England's industries are most advanced, and she depends on foreign countries for her supply of food. India, on the other hand, requires to develop industries anew, so that she is in need of protection. Not even John Stuart Mill, the great champion of Free Trade, has been able to deny this. England, also, in the past saved her industries by protection, as for instance, when the East Indian Company began to export cloths from India to England: Parliament in 1700 passed a law forbidding the use of cloths manufactured in the East. Mr. Cobden, the Father of Free Trade in England, was not a wholly disinterested champion of the free trade principle. He was interested in the railways of the parts of America which used to export food to England.

Towards the end also of the eighteenth century, England ruined the

industries of Ireland and India by Protection Tariffs.

In the matter of taxation, India, nay, even the Government of India is not a free agent. How then can India be expected to grow flourishing industries? India is a vast country possessing all phases of climate suitable for the growth and manufacture of all things. It is simply free trade which keeps her waiting at others' doors for her requirements. She supplies the world with raw materials which she cannot herself turn into articles of use for want of protection, and the world grows rich by sending them back to her as articles of use. The Government of India is doing all it can under the circumstances to help India. It does not buy foreign articles when it can Indian ones. But this small effort does not help much in developing the arts and industries of the country. In India, free trade has produced results quite opposite of those produced in England. In India it has ruined the old arts and industries and made living very dear, without raising wages in the same proportion. The result is that India has been impoverished, and foreigners are enriching themselves by carrying on trade in this country. Even agriculture in India is now passing into the hands of foreigners.

That India is at present badly in need of protection is admitted by everybody who has studied her material condition. Just as the fur-coat of Canada is not a suitable garment for India, so the free trade of England is not a suitable thing for India. This is the view which has been held by the late Mr. Ranade and Mr. Subramaniya Ayer. Sir Gilford Molesworth, also, holds the same view. Once when the question rose in the supreme Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Smeaton echoed the same view, and on his advice Lord Curzon refused to grant the Standard Oil Company of America facilities to

work petroleum mines in Burma.

The public in England requires to be educated on the subject. It requires to be told that unless India is given a Protection Tariff she will, before long, cease to be the brightest jewel in the crown of England.

III.—LEGISLATION.

64. Referring to the Bill to amend the law of conspiracy in India, the The Bill to amend the law of Dainik Chan Irika [Calcutta] of the 28th February conspiracy.

Is it the fault of the existing law that perpetrators of anarchical outrages and specially the Delhi bomb outrage, are escaping detection? We believe

BASUMATI, Mar. 104, 1912.

国际工工工程

Pob. 28th, 1918.

that the present law of aedition is strong enough to be able to check sedition and stamp out anarchism from the country. Nevertheless, the public will be glad if Government can amend the law so as to make it still more efficient without adding to the likelihood of innoceut people being injured.

NAYAE, Feb 28th. 1913, 65. The Nayak [Calcutta] of the 28th February, referring to the objection said to have been taken by Mr. Bhupendranath Basu to the election of Mr. S. N. Banerjee to the to the Imperial Council.

Imperial Council by the Bengal Council writes:—

The votes were counted by the Chief Secretary, a rare specimen of a liberal-hearted and impartial official in these days. He is not likely to make any mistakes. The "oath" besides is not an indepensable preliminary to one's exercising one's functions as Member of Council.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SAMJIVAMI, Feb. 27th, 1918

66. A correspondent of the Sanjivani [Calcutta] of the 27th February says that, in the interest of tea-planters, the Politi-An order for registration of the cal Agent in Independent Tippera has ordered all names and so forth, of coolies in Talukdars and Tehsildars to keep registers of all Tippera. in-coming and foreign coolies in the State. This has been done with a view to preventing deserting tea-garden coolies from effectually hiding themselves in the State. The order, however, which requires that full descriptions of coolies should be kept in Registers, is an infrigement of the right of personal liberty. The Agartala police has, in this connection, defined a cooly to be any person, hailing from the North-West, who works as a labourer in the West, no matter whether he is a tea-garden labourer or not. The public, however, wants to know whether men hailing from the North-West should be brought under the new rule, even if they have ceased to do the work of labourers? The rule is considered a very oppressive one, and the attention of the British Government is drawn to it.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

HITAVADI, Feb. 28th, 1913, 67. The Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 28th February writes that the raiyats in Bakarganj are apprehensive that, after Jaintha, they will have no food to eat, such is the small outturn of the crops this year there. The matter demands inquiry and action by Government.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

cl

ot R

ta

re

su

ed

th

OV

th

CO

w

MUHAMMADI, Feb. 28th, 1913. 68. The Muhammadi [Calcutta] of the 28th February writes:—

Lord Morley's reply in the House of Lords to

"The Balkan atrocities." Lord Learnington's recent question regarding

"Balkan atrocities," shows that there is no chance of England interfering
to stop these crimes. Naturally so. For the Turks, though human beings,
are Moslems and weak creatures, so they cannot have the sympathy of the
civilized world. Let Indian Moslems cease to annoy the Government of
Britain in regard to these atrocities, and put their faith in Divine interposition.

Mosley Hitaishi, Peb. 28th, 1913. 69. The Moslem Hitaishi [Calcutta] of the 28th February says that the Islamic world is passing through an ordeal of Indian Musalmans and the fire. As for the Indian Musalmans, they are subjects of an alien Government whose laws they are morally bound to obey by all means. This Government is neutral in the Balkan war. Consequently, the Indian Musalmans cannot take an active part in the warfare. The Government, however, has give them perfect liberty to acquit themselves of their duty in this connection by paying money for the relief of the suffering.

The Balkan War and the Press. and the country was seething with unrest, the Anglo-Indian Press made great efforts to conciliate the Musalmans. But now the same Press is pouring out venom in the most unjust and shameful manner against Turkey, in connection with the unholy and iniquitous Balkan War, and thus grievously wounding the feelings of the Indian Musalmans. The English and European Press, however, deserves the best thanks of the Musalmans for giving publicity to the Balkan atrocities.

71. The Jasohar [Jessore] of the 22nd February writes that the difficulties and delays which have so far prevented success to the Irish agitation for Home Rule have discouraged most Indians. They believe that for

them too, Self-Government on Colonial lines is a goal which is never likely to be reached. But that is an unreasoning fear. It will not be possible to refuse justice to India when demanded by her 500 millions of civilized people, in the way in which Ireland has been put off from time to time.

72. The Muhammadi [Calcutta] of the 28th February writes:-

The Englishman and Indians. The Englishman has been lately asking the Hindus in a manner not to sympathize with Moelems, because Moslems stood aloof from them during the anti-Partition agitation and have stood outside the Congress organization. Comment on this is needless. We shall content ourselves with reminding our contemporary that both Hindus and Moslems are Indians, conquered subjects of a common ruler, so no matter how much they may quarrel amongst themselves they are brothers, who, when one of them is in trouble, is found to sympathize with the other. Let the Englishman remember that it is India and not England and Ireland.

73. The Jasohar [Jessore] of the 22nd February writes that the fact that M. Ismail Sheraji, the Moslem poet of Pabna, once convicted of sedition, has now gone to the seat of war in the Balkan Peninsula, to help nurse the wounded, disposes of the fable that Bengalis are timid. It clearly proves that only opportunities are lacking for them to distinguish themselves in any sphere of life. Such opportunities they now seek at the hands of Government, as the recent evidence

74. The Hablul Matin [Calcutta] of the 28th February writes that there

Moslems and their condition.

are other races on earth who like the Moslems are
sunk in insemsibility, and are a disgrace to their
names. Among them are the Hindus. The Moslems are forgetting their
religion and nationality and casting off their own ideal dress in favour of a
semi-barbarous costume, for the sake of honour; at times they participate as

clowns in the charak (hook-swinging) festival of their Hindu neighbours, and at other times sacrifice cows in the inner apartments of Hindus on occasions of Korbani, thereby displaying their own meanness. So the Hindus, too, are taking to corruption, inebriety, oppression and deceit and in the name of a false religion they seek to prevent cow-killing by Moslems in their own mosques.

Nation building is only possible when brother learns to treat brother as such. But unhappily Hindus have not yet learned to call their brothers by that name. And it is a greater pity that Moslems after having imbibed that sublime feeling lost it untimely from neglect. Moslems because of a foreign education have ceased to discrimate the artificial from the genuine. At times they are tempted by the Christian phantom of toleration, at other times they are overcome by the captivating power of many gods and goddesses thereby losing their mental energy.

75. The Bangavasi [Calcutta] of the 1st March refers to the figures cow-killing in India. showing the number of cattle slaughtered each year at the Calcutta Slaughter House and infers from them that ere long, ghee and milk will cease to be available and Hindus will take to using fat and condensed milk from Europe instead. They will then come to be Miechchhas in food and spirit. There are some places in India where cow-killing is still prohibited, but such prohibition will not remain for long.

Mostrie Heratori, Pob/ Soch, 1913.

JASOMAR, Peb. 22nd, 1913,

MUHAMMADI, Peb. 28th, 1918.

JASOMAR, Feb. 22nd, 1913,

HABLUL MATIN, Feb 29th, 1918,

BANGAVASI, Mar. 1st, 1918. Peb. 23nd, 1918.

76. The Jasohar [Jessore] of the 22nd February Writes: If the present system of education for Bengali Service and Bengali youtha. youths is kept up, they are bound to go on looking for service only for a livelihood. It is a cruel mockery to taunt them with service-seeking propensities, when their whole training is calculated to turn them The collection of their actions of the collection of the collectio out as clerks.

KAJENDRA CHANDRA BASTRI, Bengali Translator.

> the cooled. I that their is an arrest of the the faction to hadin when disable to man provide and Interleast there we not be reason.

the state of the Commission is the and the second second second second second and somital one somethic conservations r the test of the second the second

. himit sva cilmand too

The second that will work the se the take yell against to enough

eschery dimen infiliance

and a signature the entired become a single and in toward placed place of the training

. cosminos has istropresenti states, here both riversalists of the tr was and the sixte look filled the years in

Challette II.

and the second second section is sectionally

in the Catherine Township of the

ing the section in the decision

CON

The latter of the property of the BENGALI TRANSLATON'S OFFICE, The 8th March 1918,

Na Turning and Albadi

years to an a contraction of a statement

REPORT (PART II)

OF

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 8th March 1918.

CONTENTS:

P	
Pago.	Pope
List of native-owned English news-papers received and dealt with by the Bengal Intelligence Branch 165	(1) -Questions affecting the land-
	NIL
and the state of t	(q)—Bailways and Communications, including
IFORRIGE POLITICS.	Canale and Irrigation-
The Aga Khan on the Balkan situation 167	Nil.
II.—Howr Administration	(h)—General—
II.—ROUS ADMINISTRATION	
) - I olico -	Provincial Executive Service 173 Post office arrangements ib.
	The Financial Statement for 1913-14 178
Cotton-gambling 167	Ditto ditto 174
House-searches ib.	Sir James Meston on the Hindu and Muhammadan question 176
Crime in India 168 Mr. Lalit Mohan Gupta, M.A., late Deputy Super-	Sir George W Shaw to officiate as Lieutenant-
intendent of Police ib.	Governor of Burma ib. The Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of
	Civil Hospitals, Bengal ib.
)—Working of the Courts—	Official jobberies 176
Conviction of Givindra Mohan Das 189	
The mukhtears of Berhampur ib.	III.—LEGISLATION.
The Jagatsi case ib. Vacancy in the High Court il.	
	The Conspiracy Bill 176
	Ditto 178
	Ditto 179
o) –Jaile –	
Committee Carrier Later Committee Co	IVNATIVE STATES
Nú.	
the second of	Ni.
4)—Rducation—	A CONTRACTOR OF THE SAME WAR.
Special Inspecting Officer for Muhammadan Educa.	VPROSPECTS OF THE CHOPS AND CONDITION OR THE PROPER.
tion 170	
The Government Resolution on education The cause of Sanskrit learning The Pleadership Examination ib.	NiL
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—	VIMISOSEDAS BOUG.
The Calcutta Improvement Trust 172	Election of Babu Aswini Knmar Datta to the Presidentship of the Bengal Provincial Conference 17

commence of education for and the state was bound to proceed the THOUSE HEROER

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL.

Ton not

Week ending Saturd , 8th March 1918

02

list of native-owned English news-papers received . Fro-Generalism is and order with by the designal Intelligence Branch . Co.

Law Possion Position

acitentia nedlati on the ordil and self-

Markagreements a weeklend!

6.83

magine of him the

gaildinay-cullo" Lores carches ethal niomit) Me. Lette Mohan Gapter and Jate Doptly Deverention lostestation

- stands and to your I - (1)

Consider of Grieden Mohen Dat The multicase of Sechampur eses falagai. e T Y was in High Court

and the law in

--- Hallinger C. -- Sy

Special Inspecting Officer for Muhammaden Boloos Its the transcat Bessletion on educa ion gurared firshead losson off noticeimer 2 gidensback call

Desagnation of Company man bardania h

Tax Cakenta Improvement Prast

Post office accommended Bit stands though no arrest to saint 18

Che Present Assistant to the court of the Co entrander triesto

The Conspicus Collin nativity. other

orid

dea seigh mar en arousaos I - N

Principal will

Election of Rabu Aswini Komer Mana to the Press. dentship of the Empai Prosmitis Confedence ...

LIST

LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

[As it stood on 1st June 1912.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Basar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	Kali Prasanna Chatterji, age 48, Brahmin	1,500 to 4,000
2	"Bengalee"	Ditto	Do	Surendra Nath Banerji and Kali Nath Roy.	6,500 to 8,500
8	"Hindoo Patriot"	Ditto	Do	Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 44, and Kailash Chandra Kanjilal, pleader, Small Cause Court, also contributes.	800 to 1,000
40	"Indian Reho"	. Ditto	Weekly	Kunja Behary Bose, age 46, Kayastha	600
6	"Indian Empire"	. Ditto	Do	Kishori Mohan Banerji and H. Dutt	2,000
6	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Satyendra Nath Sen	1,000 to 1,500
7	"Indian Nation" .	Ditto	Weekly	Naresh Chandra Sarbadhikari and Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari.	1,000
8	"Mussalman"	Ditto	Do	A. Rasul and M. Rahman	1,000 to 1,50
9	"Reis and Rayyet"	Ditto	Do	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 61 years	400
10	"Telegraph"	_ Ditto	Do	Satyendra Kumar Bose	3,000
11	"Herald"	Dacca	. Do	Priyo Nath Sen	•••
12	" East"	Do	. Bi-weekly	•	*****
13	"World's Messenger"	No. 18, Ka Prasad Chakr barty's Street	a- lish).	Raghu Probir Mitra (Hindu), age 22 years.	100 copies.
14	"Current Inquan Case (a law paper).	No. 1-1, Colleg Square, East,		Monindra Nath Mitter and Brothers (Kayastha), age 33 years.	Ditto.

[·] Has not been published for the last six months, and most probably it will not be published again.

METOR MATIVE OWNED ENGLISH NEW PERS HERESTED AND STREET

[Les it store or 1 June 2012.]

office of the	Neme, caste and one of Editor		badaildag	Where)	anit	Name of Politice	
	Contest Stage System Crances 1814X			Oxleum	"odia"	ie'i read afina "	
	Sarerdes Nath Benericend Kell Nett.		***	Ditto	1.43	" which cold	
	Seine Chandra Seriadices, ser as la Kailash Chance	- no.		Ditto	× 90	"loaded Patross"	
	Kunja Pedery Desember Carester		147	00.1313	**	"Leden Rebel"	
	up t it benilprovi andott irodata			anskii	195	Turker Reserve	
18 's no 100, 5		. Tieft		orist	4.	" rossiM sector"	
	Marosh Chan'ra far' dhani sad	, diam		anick	400	" maine Westland	1
d i a live i	A. Mesuland M. Rahman		***	Ditto.	s*aA	" asmicaes"	
(Proph	eren in ann med promaionisondi.		20%	Ditto	S-MAT	Taryall backers	
1437.3	Setyondan Kanaar Poss			astici.	***	* descript	
	Pripe Astheses			Lacen	1.0	"bleast	-17
	Also see	v. Milosyski	2.85	10.	-17	* lend	
, polyton a d	Regba Probir Mika (Bladan, we wa		Charten	St ovi		games of a bito	
	Merindra Rath Attrop and Herston	. o a		No. 1-1, and Bassass,	"sest	Cales indian (

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

266. The Mussalman notices that His Highness the Aga Khan's anti-Moslem views which have received strong condem-The Aga Khan on the Balkan nation at the hands of the Musalmans, almost throughout India, have at last been supported by a paper which has of late shown anti-Muhammadan tendencies. The Hindoo Patriot, which is an organ of title-holders and the so-called aristocrats; has naturally accepted the brief of His Highness and has the audacity to remark that His Highness's letter "appears to have exasperated a section-perhaps the most noisy and self-sufficient section-of the Muhammadan community." The journal only wishes the writer in the Patriot were present at the Town Hall meeting held the other day and saw with his own eyes "the noisy and self-sufficient section" of the Muhammadan community, that were exasperated. With the exception of a few apkewaste title-holders whose self-interest precludes them from criticising or displeasing anybody and who agree with everybody and differ from none, and with the exception of Muhammadan officials who, for obvious reasons, could not attend such a meeting, almost all the Muhammadans of light and leading, residing in this city, mustered strong at the Town Hall. The paper does not know whe her they were all noisy and selfsufficient. Perhaps this is true, because they were not quiet and wanting in self-confidence. The community has outlived the age when anything -however nonsensical it might be - could be said without provoking any criticism. The Hindoo Patriot's sermon is out of place, and it would have been well if this contemporary reserved it for a more appropriate use.

MUSSALMAN, 25'b Fob, 1918,

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)-Polica.

Cotton-gambling. commendable activity which was displayed by the police officers for putting a stop to cotton-gambling, a correspondent to the Amrita Basar Patrika, says that, as a matter of fact, it is far from being actually put down in the city. For cotton-gambling dens are still lurking here and there in the city, and their sites are by no means obscure corners but public road-sides, and a careful investigation would bring up their number to a respectable figure. It is also said that some of the policemen would deem it their last duty to look at them even if they were under their very eyes. "Apart from this," he says, "there are gamblings of a far worse type than this, namely, puriya, stick, etc. Cotton-gambling, so far as is known, is free from inhuman brutality,—it is carried on smoothly with receipts and without blows. But in puriya gan bling there is an active use of staff. Innocent rustics are literally dragged and forced to gamble there."

268. Now that His Excellency Lord Carmichael has returned to Calcutta, the Amrita Basar Patrika begs to draw his pointed attention to a matter which has been agitating the Indian public mind s good deal. It is that, after having enjoyed peace and quiet for the last several months, East Bengal has once again begun to feel the all-terrifying effects of house-searches. A feeling of alarm and unrest has been prevailing there, and this is but natural, considering that vigorous housesearches have become the order of the day in certain districts of the province. The journal is informed that on the 27th February fifty searches were made in the district of Barisal. Now, it goes without saying that if the searches now and then become necessary to put down lawlessness, indiscriminate searches do incalculable mischief to the cause of good administration;they needlessly create alarm and unrest among law-abiding people, -a state of things which should be avoided by all means. That being so, it needs no pointing out that all possible care and precaution should be taken to minimize, if not to prevent, the chances of innocent and law-abiding people being unnecessarily subjected to the indignity and harassment of a house-search.

P. THERA, Srd Mar. 1918,

PATRIKA, Srd Mar. 1918. The late Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, Sir John Hewett, laid down a dictum, enunciating certain principles, under which house-searches should be made. He said that the house of no one should be searched on mere suspicion, unless there was prolifiable ground for such a suspicion. There is no doubt of it that if this wholesome rule is followed, much of the miseries of the people of East Bengal attendant on house-searches would be removed. In Barisal, fifty houses were searched and five arrests were made. One may therefore naturally take it that, out of every 10 houses searched, nine should not have been searched at all, if the dictum of Sir J. P. Hewett were followed. It is simply impossible to describe in language the terror and mental suspense which the indiscriminate searches have already created in East Bengal No one, however law-abiding he may be, now feels secure against being subjected to such treatment. The people of East Bengal look up to their good Governor to take pity on them and minimize their sufferings due to indiscriminate house-searches by enforcing the diction of Sir J. P. Hewett alluded the traception in northwest out on to above.

ON Gd W V h

D

CE

ef

th

al

m

to

at

lil

h

ru

by

fo

81

of

cl

D

at

P

ar

ar

en

reth

90

fu

up

PATRIKA, 4th Mar. 1918.

269. The Amrita Basar Patrika reproduces the following from the Times:-"It would not be fair to ask the consti-Crime in Indis. tutional politicians of India to join in the hunt for the criminals, but it is reasonable to tell them they cannot for ever evade responsibility if by opposition they even unconsciously foment disorder which finds expression in crime. They must either modify their attitude or do something more than express pious horror when outrages occur. By precept and active influence they must set themselves to create a stronger feeling of antagonism to conspiracy, and must inculcate the duty of helping the Government to detect offenders. Should they continue to fail in these responsibilities the verdict must go against them, and anyhow it may be safely said that there can be no further extension of political reform in India while anarchi m remains unextirpated. We are not satisfied that the duty of repressing crime in India is at present efficiently performed, though whether the fault lies chiefly with India or England is open to question. The fact that India is only now bringing the law of Political Conspiracy into line with Britain shows that an element of precaution has been lacking. Much more might have been done if the police had been better supported and shielded from undeserved attacks; if the criminals had been caught red-handed, and received swift, sharp punishment; if the scandals of interminable political trials had been summarily rectified, and if foolish and mistaken elemency had been less frequent." Here is the old tale over again. A more rabid writing cannot be conceived. Fancy the logic of the Times. It is anarchists who commit outrages, and it is the constitutionalists whom the latter avoid like ain and who cannot certainly be in their confidence, who must detect them. Why are then the police so highly paid? It is surely their function and that of the authorities to eradicate crime and not that of the gentle and peaceful citizens. Of course the latter must co-operate when their co-operation is sought and, whatever the Times may say to the contrary, the Indians have shown no lukewarmness in this respect. As for the threat that "there would be no further extension of political reform," it is only the blind and obtuse headed who do not see that these reforms are needed both for the welfare of the people as well as for strengthening the basis of British rule in this country. The Times is not satisfied with what the Indians have done so far. But wh t more can they do? The journal fancies the Times requires every Indian to hang himself on the topmost bough of the nearest tree or to drown himself in the nearest pool. But who would then pay the enormous hordes of white civilians and militaries, merchants and fortune-hunters?

INDIAN WORLD, 6th Mar. 1918.

Mr. Lalit Mohan Gupta, M.A., has resigned his appointment as Deputy Superintendent of Police on account of some misunderstanding between himself and the authorities in connection with the recent apprehended Bakr-Id

riots at Telinipara, the Indian World desires to state that Mr. Gupta's resignation is due to entirely different circumstances. Mr. Gupta is a distinguished graduate, and had been earning an independent living before he took up Government service. He has rejoined the Art Press, which is a flourishing

concern, and which is about to remove its office to more specious premises at No. 1, Wellington Square. Mr. Gupts has given up a lucrative post under Government simply because it is his desire to engage once more in trade. All deplore the absence of enterprising spirit among Indians, but here is Mr. Gupts who has set an example in this direction. His Excellency the Governor dwelt, very rightly, upon the weakness of hankering after Government service, in his speech at Daces, the other day. Mr. Gupts is a worthy and deserving young man, and the paper wishes him every success in his new career.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

271. The Telegraph writes that the case against Cfrindra Mohan Das, son of Rai Behadur Jamini Mohan Das, under the Conviction of Girindra Mohan Arms Act, has ended in his conviction and sentence to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment. The journal can feel for the poor parents who had nothing in common with the object and aspirations of the misguided youth; but who knows how very large is the number of parents and guardians who may be in their position? The case is, indeed, one which has great interest both for the community at large and the Government. There is great danger shead. In spite of their best efforts, even the most leval cannot possibly escape the unenviable fate of the Rai Behadur, and what a fate? Consider the shame that one feels when he or his near ones are placed in the dock on criminal charges, -consider also the worry and expense he has to undergo, Last of all, consider the mental anguish of parents or brothers when their sons or brothers are sent to jail. For the Government, too, it is a matter of concern that if the associations and examples possible in the family of a senior and respected Magistrate like the Rai Bahadur cannot keep away a youth from the path of rectitude, how very much greater must be the danger of contamination elsewhere! The rulers should also recognize the hollowness of the argument put forward by a section of the police and the executive that the community are to blame for the mischief done by some youngsters. If the danger has thus to be avoided, it is the training of little boys that should be taken particular care of. The conceptions formed in childhood are not dissipated by age and cling to one till death, even when reason and education prove them to be wrong and incorrect. This is known to all. The case of Girindra Mohan Das brings all these considerations to the fore; and it is hoped all possible attention will be paid to them.

272. A telegram from the Secretary to the Mukhtears' Association at Berhampur informs the Bengales that through the The makhtears of Berhampar. kind intervention of the Commissioner of the Presidency Division the grievances of the much tears have been removed and good feelings restored between them and the District Magistrate. This is as it should be, and the journal congratulates all concerned upon the happy termination of a state of things which could not be productive of any good to anybody. At the same time, the paper hopes the Conference which has been aunounced to be held at Khulna during the ensuing Easter holidays will be largely attended by mukhtears from all parts of the Presidency. It it is not enough that the grievances of the mukhteers in a particular district should be removed through the intervention of the Divisional Commissioner. So long as the discretion is vested in Magistrates to permit the mukhtears to perform certain functions or not as they please, grievances of this kind there must occasionally be. What is necessary is to change the law itself and to place the functions which the makhtears now exercise as a matter of general usage upon a statutory basis. The paper has no doubt they have only to agitate for the recognition of their claims for the Legislature to do the needful.

273. With reference to an application made to the Commissioner of the Burms Valley Division by certain gentlemen for copies of depositions of selected witnesses in the Asram enquiry, the Besgales cites the Commissioner's reply:—"With reference to his letter, Babu Mangobinda Chaudhuri is informed that it is impossible now to give copies of the depositions in the Asram enquiry." The reply will be

TREBURAPH, 100 Mar. 1918.

BREGALMS, 2nd Mar. 1918.

Bano Las, and Mar. 1915.

th

ga m

V8

sy hi

di

st

fa

ar

th

88

in

ol

in

81

ch

Ptt es Abti BVS os E

deaf

t ea w

received by the public with a feeling of surprise and disappointment. The copies were asked for expressly on the ground that they would help the Assess people in preparing written arguments which they were anxious to submit to the local Administration. If they are not granted now, they will serve no useful purpose. Nor is it easy to understand why the Commissioner should have refused copies of the depositions. In what way would any important interest have suffered if the copies had been granted? The journal is bound to say that this and similar proceedings are calculated to produce an unfortunate impression upon the public mind. Is it too much to hope that the Commissioner will yet reconsider his decision in this matter?

BENGALTE,

With reference to Mr. Justice Digambar Chatarji, who has been granted six months' leave, the Bengales learns from Vacancy in the High Court, a reliable source that it is in contemplation to fill the temporary vacancy by promoting to the High Court Bench a member of the Provincial Judicial Service. The decision will meet with the cordial approval of the public. It is a just grievance of the Provincial Service that except in one case, and even then for a very short time, no member of that Service in Bengal has ever been promoted to the High Court Bench. The press has repeatedly called attention to this grievance, and High Court Judges have been known to profoundly sympathise with it. The present decision, therefore, is a step entirely in the right direction. At the same time, what is necessary is not to appoint a member of the Provincial Service merely to fill a temporary vacancy, but to reserve one or more seats permanently for members of that Service. That and nothing less is what the justice of the case demands. The paper has no doubt that if the authorities will be careful to select the best men, the choice will be fully justified by the event and the experiment will be completely successful.

(a)-Education.

MCSSALMAN, 26th Feb. 1913.

The scheme of appointing a Special Muhammadan Inspecting Officer, in each division, for the supervision of Special Inspecting Officer for Muhammadan education generally, was drawn up Muhammadan Education. by Mr. (now Sir Archdale) Earle, and it was, observes the Mussalman, sanctioned in toto by the Government of India. High hopes were then raised as to the outcome of the scheme; which was first put into operation in 1910. While it was very comprehensive in its scope, as it gave the special Inspecting officers perfect freedom of action in the matter of inspection of the high schools, it was limited in other respects, inasmuch as the distinct specification of duties of these officers was not made therein. Thus, though the scheme was launched into the educational sphere with the above congenital defect, a second obvious, though unintentional, mistake wes made when, in some cases, the Sub-Inspectors of Schools, drawing Rs. 50 a month, with the system of travelling allowance attaching to the post, and the Deputy Inspectors of Schools, drawing Rs. 75 monthly, were selected to fill up the newly-created responsible posts. The immediate consequence of appointing such junior officers, in the lower grade, to the divisional posts, was that friction arose, in certain cases, with the Head Masters of the high schools, and that, in at least one division, instructions were given to the special officer not to visit those schools. A second instance of friction arose when the special officers, probably with a view to making their existence (risum tensatis), possibly position, felt, began to interfere with certain matters for the disposal of which the Deputy Inspectors of Schools have, for many years past, been authorised by the rules. So, instead of paving the path of supervision of Muhammadan education, difficulties unfortunately arose from the very beginning.

REIS AND BAYAT, 1st Mar, 1918.

The Government Resolution on education.

The Government Resolution on civilisation is being swamped over. In India the good points of the indigenous civilisation are likely to be incorporated into the new one. It might be a meeting of the East and

the West and the offspring of a healthy one. A growing people could not be satisfied with an educational policy started some years back. The Government educational policy is bound to be wanting in every essential point for various reasons. So many different religionists have to be taught under one system. In British India Hindus, Musalmans and Buddhists have each a history and tradition to fall back upon. The education received could not be divorced from religion. Under the British, religious instruction has been studiously kept aside. The secular education received under the British has failed to produce the type which inspires hope and promise. Men of character are wanted. The journal thinks without a religious and national education the true type could not be evolved. The paper is at a loss to understand how secular education can meet the proper demand. Direct religious and moral instruction could not be imparted by the Government owing to its peculiar position. The Resolution dated the 21st February 1913 on the educational policy of the Government of India says:-"The Government of India, while bound to maintain a position of complete neutrality in matters of religion. observe that the most thoughtful minds in India lament the tendency of existing systems of education to develop the intellectual at the expense of the moral and religious faculties." Religious text-books and lectures cannot create character. Example is the guiding star to ennoble lives.

The cause of Sanskrit learning. for Sanskrit learning in connection with the proposed Dacca University refers to the able Note of Sir Gurudas Banarji on

the subject. It is gratifying to find that Government is not altogether indifferent to Sanskrit learning, but that it has proposed to reorganize the Dacca Saraswat Sama; and remodel the existing Board of Sanskrit Examinations. A committee has been appointed to consider these subjects, and it has already begun its conference. The paper is, however, not satisfied with the constitution of the committee, in which it misses the names of men like Sir Gurudas Banarji and Rai Rajendra Chandra Sastri Bahadur. Sir Gurudas is an ex-Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University and is an active member of the Senate, as also a member of the Board of Sanskrit Studies. He was a member of the Universities Commission. As regards Rai Bahadur Rajendra Chandra

Sastri, he is a great Anglo-Sanskrit scholar and has been a member of the Board of Sanskrit Examinations ever since its inception.

The Pleadership Examination.

The Pleadership Examination.

The Pleadership Examination.

an early date. There is one thing, however, which remains to be done in this connection, and which it is necessary should be done without any avoidable delay, namely, to announce the date of the examination. The fact that the date has not been announced so far has put a large number of candidates to considerable inconvenience. They have come from remote parts of the country and they feel that they cannot leave Calcutta so long as the date has not been announced. Nor is it easy to understand why there should be any difficulty in this matter of announcing the date of the examination. The dates of the several University examinations are all known and nothing seems easier than to fix a date for the Pleadership Examination which will not collide with that of any other examination. In the circumstances, the paper has no hesitation in appealing to the authorities to announce the date of the examination as early as possible and thus enable those of the candidates who are still in Calcutta to go home or prolong their stay as the circumstances of the case may demand. There is another consideration which cannot be overlooked. The knowledge of the date of an examination is invaluable to candidates, as it enables them to regulate their studies. The fact that the candidates already sat for the examination once is immaterial. The ground, however familiar, will have to be gone over again, and in going over it nothing will be more useful to a candidate than to know how much time he has at his disposal. At the same time, if the authorities will be pleased to fix an early date for the examination, the journal must urge upon them the necessity of giving the widest publicity to their decision, so that those candidates who have left Calcutta may not be prejudiced in any way. carried the rest amountains become

BENGALES, 1st Man, 1913.

> BREGALUS, th Mer. 1918.

(e)-Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

BENGALES, 6th Mar. 1913.

279. The Bengales once more draws the attention of His Excellency the Governor to the fact that the public mind is being Calcutta Improvement much exercised over the question of the appointment of a permanent President of the Calcutta Improvement Trust Tribunal. It is clear that there is a strong feeling in all sections of the community that every fresh judicial post created by Government should be given to a lawyer and no longer to a member of the Indian Civil Service a feeling which has acquired much strength and justification in view of the considerable body of opinion focussed by the Public Services Commission that the average Civilian Judge is wanting in the necessary legal equipment. The very fact that the Act constituting the Improvement Trust provides in the alternative for the appointment of a lawyer. President serves to show that Government is alive to the trend of popular opinion on the question. The paper sincerely thinks the time has come when Government should cease merely to show its recognition of public opinion in the letter by embodying a provision like the above in an Act, but should take the further step of actually satisfying public opinion by translating such provisions into reality. The fact that there is already a lawyer-assessor does not touch the operation of the principle advocated. The fact, however, that the elected assessor is a lawyer and not amember of a different profession, demonstrates the public predilection in favour of membersof the legal profession for the kind of work required of the Trust Tribunal. The journal would earnestly request His Excellency to take this opportunity of giving effect to public opinion by conferring the incumbency in question upon a qualified lawyer.

(h)—General.

HERALD

The Herald is glad to find in the Calcutta Gazette of the 12th February 1913 that the Government of Bengal has Provincial Executive Service. been pleased to sanction a large number of promotions in all grades of the Provincial Executive Service without waiting for the result of the Public Services Commission's enquiries. The list of officers promoted appears to be exhaustive, inasmuch as all the vacancies in the first six grades have been filled up. All the promotions have been made with retrospective effect and in several cases with effect from the 1st April 1912. The journal trusts the Government will see its way to show the same consideration to the members of the Provincial Educational Service. In this connection the paper would beg leave to invite the attention of the authorities to the fact that there should be no restriction of time in the matter of promotion which they have earned by meritorious work so long as there are vacancies in the various grades. When an officer has once established his fitness by good work and has been confirmed in the service, this time-restriction should cease to operate against him if he continues to give satisfaction, and promotion should come to him as vacancies occur.

HERAF No.

281. Recently the Herald commented on the paucity of clerks at the · counter of the local post office and the serious Post office arrangements. inconvenience, delay and loss caused to the public by the men being unable to cope with the work. The paper understands that at the Calcutta General Post Office the staff is divided into batches, every batch being on duty for six hours only. Perhaps the work of the Dacca Post Office is not sufficient to justify a similar duplication here, but some arrangement should be made not only to remove the inconvenience and delay caused to the public, but also to give the staff much-needed relief, and to ensure that the maximum attendance of a clerk may not, except under very exceptional circumstances, exceed seven hours in the day, as in other departments. Overworked and inadequately paid clerks must of necessity become discontented. The post office in India has done well by the public in the past as it is doing at present. But the lot of its loyal servants has by no means improved. While the cost of living has very materially increased, salaries are what they were years ago, the hours of attendance much longer and work harder, with no relaxation; for holidays in the post office are practically so in name only. In Enlgand post office officials receive "overtime" and there appears to be no valid reason why officials who work for considerably longer hours than any other class of Government officials should not be compensated in some way for having to do so. The Hon'ble Mr. Maxwell who did so much for the sister service after the strike, is now at the head of the department and will, it is confidently hoped, do the same for the post office also, thereby removing the prevailing discontent and giving to the public a really up to-date and efficient service furnishing no grounds for complaints.

282. Referring to the annual Financial Statement, which has just been presented by Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, and which has been characterised as what is called the "pros-

perity budget" of a remarkable character, the Amrita Basar Patrika remarks that from a revised estimate of the budget for 1912-13 an increase is shown of revenue to the extent of about 72 millions, or about 11 crores in round numbers, of which five millions, or about $7\frac{1}{8}$ crores, represents the income from Opium and Railways alone. The balance of the increase is contributed respectively by the "purely Imperial heads of Customs, Mint, Post Office and Telegraph and Exchange," as well as the "shared heads" of Stamps and Excise. It will be observed that the bulk of this increase represents two big windfalls, viz., the unexpectedly large Opium and Railway revenues. Opium revenue must, having regard to the policy decided upon by Government, be looked upon as a vanishing quantity, and any sudden increase in this item must be due to purely fortuitous circumstances which must be the exception rather than the rule. Indeed it may be compared to the last portion of a candle in the socket of a candle-stick which burns brightly and then goes out. A sudden and unforeseen leap in Railway revenue also, can hardly be said to be an index to the permanent prosperity of the country, and any excess of income under this head in any one particular year may be counterbalanced by a corresponding drop in the next. Considering the remaining heads, Customs, being an index of trade, ought, under ordinary circumstances, to show prosperity. This encouraging thought, however, is counterbalanced by the considerations that the increased trade returns are in a large measure due to very large exports of rice. Now, large exports of rice from a country like India, part or parts of which annually suffer from famine or scarcity, is certainly not a thing to be jubilant over. Take, again, the case of Stamps and Excise which have contributed about 70 lakhs to this increased revenue. The former, or at least a large part of it, denotes increased litigation, or preparation for litigation, while the latter shows increased consumption of spiritous liquors and intoxicating drugs. So that, barring windfalls like the Opium and Railway revenues, the so-called prosperity shows that a poor country like India, in the grip of chronic famine and pestilence, in whole or in part, is indulging in too free exports of rice, in increased litigation and increased consumption of intoxicants. This may be all-round prosperity from the point of view of the Finance Minister, who is satisfied by showing prosperity on paper, but not of the people themselves who have to suffer in stomach. At least his statement that the people are growing in prosperity should be accepted, not with pinches, but handfuls, of salt. There is no doubt, the paper then goes on to remark in its next issue, that Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson was at his best when he prepared his financial What a pleasant reading it is from beginning to end! Very few could, indeed, put the dry bones of facts and figures with which a financial statement must necessarily bristle, in a more attractive style and form. How beautiful is the picture that he presents to the world of the sound financial condition of India, but also, how sad and disappointing is the reality! The journal fully and sincorely believes when he says, "I have meant well by India." Sir Fleetwood remarks: "I rejoice exceedingly that I shall leave her (India) loyal and prosperous." India has always been loyal and shall ever remain so, prosperity or no prosperity. Her loyalty is the result not of necessity only but also of choice. It was the people of Bengal who, of their own motion, invited the English to India and earnestly helped them in consolidating the Empire. They have also stood by them

ery ost

gesed are

onit ans PATRICA, Mb Mar. 1915steadfastly both in their adversity and in their prosperity. Sir Guy has thus every reason to rejoice at the loyalty of India. The paper wishes it could agree with him when he rejoices at the prosperity of India. Famines, scarcities and pestilences are certainly not the signs of prosperity: they only proclaim abject poverty. Sir Fleetwood has been in India for five years. How many famines was it his lot to witness during this short period? Whon he assumed office, the United Provinces were yet writing from the effects of a terrible famine. Then came the Kathiawar famine, and just on the eve of his departure from this country, when he so joyfully talks of India's prosperity, another famine is decimating a considerable part of the Presidency of Bombay. Now is there a country in the whole world where famine is a permanent factor, or where a famine appears every third year, or where the failure of a single monsoon brings about a famine or a severe scarcity affecting millions of human beinge? If India were really prosperous, such an unprecedented thing would never happen here. And is it not queer that, in spite of successive bumper crops, food-grains should sell at famine prices which, again, are rising higher and higher every year? As a matter of fact. something like a regular famine is now prevailing in the country from year's end to year's end. In the seventies of the last century the Government laid down the rule that a district should be declared a "famine district" when rice would sell there at 8 seers per rupee. But there is not a place now. even in the winter season when rice is harvested, where a rupee can purchase 6 or 61 seers. It would not have mattered if the earnings of the people had increased. But their income, generally speaking, specially of the middle classes who form the backbone of every nation, has remained stationary during the last four or five decades. So this means that they are all starving, more or less, and this cannot be prosperity. There is then scarcely a spot in India which is not under the grip of malaria, plague or cholera. These scourges, either singly or combinedly, have already destroyed many of the fairest districts in India and the mortality which they are yet causing simply staggers humanity. And is it necessary to explain this unique phenomenon? The people would have been able to defy these diseases if they had had sufficient healthy food and wholesome water to nourish their bodies with. But they are too poor to get them. In Bengal, said to be the most prosperous of the provinces, tens of millions have to drink what is diluted sewage. They are indeed, so poor that even thirty years ago, when the country was in a better condition, forty millions of them, according to the celebrated Government statistician Sir William Hunter, did not know what a full meal was throughout the year. Evidently Sir Guy Wilson forgot all these facts when he rejoiced, in the fullness of his heart, at the so-called prosperity of India. The Indian ministers labour under one great disadvantage. They see only the principal cities and towns of Indie, and from their prosperous condition they conclude that Indians are very well off and prospering wonderfully under their administration. But Calcutta is not Bengal, nor does the city of Bombay represent the Western Presidency. As a matter of fact, India is a country, not of cities and towns but of villages and hamlets. If ministers had their seats of Government in villages and hamlets, which present desolation all along the line, and not in cities and towns which loll in wealth and luxury, they would have possibly to tell another story about the "prosperity" of India, and their kind hearts would, perhaps, revolt at the idea of creating a new Capital by spending crores of supees at the cost of their starving and pestilence-stricken wards.

p

8

s w to in th L

h

It

st w th

Na Ti cle

th

BENGALEE, 4th Mar. 1913. The Financial Statement, 1913-14. Financial Statement which has just been published and which will be the last presented by him. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson's career as Finance Minister has been one of the most brilliant in the annals of Indian finance. He will take his place beside the most illustrious of his predecessors, and he has outdistanced them all in the breadth of his sympathy for the people of India and his eager solicitude for their welfare. The proceedings of the Viceroy's Executive Council are generally wrapped up in an almost impenetrable veil of secrecy. But every now and then the glimpses of light from that quarter have disclosed the outstanding figure of the Finance Minister as one of the stannehest and truest

friends of the people of India. The journal shall be serry to mise him. The paper voices the general sentiment of Indians when it says that when he retires there will be an outburst of regret from one part of the country to the other, and all sections of the community will unite in the common hope that in his own native country he may long be spared to belp, so far as opportunities may occur, in the furtherance of Indian interests. The Budget ducloses are enormous surplus of £7,666,000 which is £6,188,000 in excess of the estimated surplus. It is almost an unprecedented windfall in the financial history of the country. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson himself admits that the financial resources of the country had been underestimated. The surplus is due chiefly to railways, which account for four and a half million sterling. This is a hopeful sign, for an increase in railway earnings more or less points to a permanent increase in this department of the public revenue.

284. In the course of a recent speech at Gorakhpur by Sir James Weston, the Bengales observes that in one passeage there is James Meston on the Hindu an earnest exhortation to Hindus and Muham-

Sir James Meston on the Hindu and Muhammadan question. madans to unite in the furtherance of their common interests. His Honour's observations will find a sympathetic response in the hearts of all well-wishers of the country, certainly of all nationalists. At the same time, it is only fair to point out that the disturbance of " the old relations of friendship and neighbourliness" has not in every case been brought about by "men of the lower orders." In not a few cases officials have been known to sympathise with, sometimes to actively support, forces which made for disorder and trouble. In East Bengal during the stormy days immediately following the partition of Bengal a policy was followed by high officials which was certainly not calculated to improve the relations between the two communities, and even the then Lieutenant-Governor of the Province was not above making a public declaration of his preference for one of the two communities. The persons who were immediately responsible for the trouble went about openly proclaiming that they had the support of the officials, and for some months at any rate official contradiction of the report was neither sufficiently strong nor. sufficiently definite. In other parts of the country, too, there have been cases where individual officials have been known to unduly favour one of the parties to a racial dispute or controversy. Happily there is every reason to hope that in future there will be less of such misguided activities on the part of officials than there have been in the past, and so long as there are Provincial rulers like Lord Carmichael and Sir James Meston all may rest assured that the Government will not tolerate such attempts even if they are made.

285. The Amrita Basar Patrita observes that a press communiqué has been issued announcing that Sir George W. Shaw, Judicial Commissioner in Burma, is to officiate as Lieutenant-Governor of Burma. Lieutenant-Governor of Burma during the period

of leave granted to Sir Harvey Adamson. This is an arrangement that will hardly conduce to the betterment of judicial administration of the Province. It is enough that the superior judiciary is recruited from officers thoroughly steeped in executive training and tendencies. But the mischief is doubled when, after they have been trained to judicial work, they are again placed in the highest executive posts, as if to prevent the grass growing over the executive methods and sentiments imbibed by them. Moreover, when Judges are encouraged to look upon the highest executive post as their prize post, they cannot, unless they are more than human, be expected to dispense justice without fear or favour and untrammelled by executive predilections.

The Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

The Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal. Hitherto the Personal Assistant to this high official was an Indian and

ed

Sir

he

de

he

for

BIE

ery utrecruited from the Secretariat clerks. But this arrangement is going to be changed, the present incumbent, Babu Mohendra Nath Bhattacharji, being replaced by a member of the Indian Medical Service. Thus under the proposed arrangement, not only will a prize-post for the clerks of the Secretariat (the salary attached to it being Rs. 800) be closed to the children of the soil and transferred to a European, but there will be an additional burden on the Indian tax-payers, for the pay of a member of the

REDARDER .

Burgaine, 8th Mar, 1918.

AMRITA BASAR PATRIKA, 5th May, 1913,

发现化小规模态度

PATRIKA, 8th Mar. 1918, Indian Medical Service as the Personal Assistant will be more than double the salary now attached to the office.

287. Lately the Bengale referred to the case of Mr. W. V. Duke, who

BEVOALUE, th Mar. 1912.

was lately a Professor of St. Columba's College. Official jobberies. Hazaribagh. but who has just been promoted to the Indian Educational Service. The journal learns that a similar jobbery is in contemplation in connection with the vacancy in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, due to the impending retirement of Rai Saheb Haradhan Basu, Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Institution, Bengal. In due course he would have been succeeded by Babu Nalini Mohan Das Gupta, at present Superintendent of the office of the Director of Public Instruction, and formerly Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction. Eastern Bengal and Assam, and sometime Assistant Director of Public Instruction in that Province. But there is a talk of sending Babu Nalini Mohan Das Gupta away to Bihar and appointing a European Assistant to succeed Rai Saheb Haradhan Basu. The educated community have, for the last quarter of a century and more, been persistently urging the larger employment of Indians in the public services, especially in the superior grades. and the present Public Services Commission, like the last, is the outcome of their agitation. But what must be their feeling if they find that not only is nothing perceptible being done in many of the departments to give effect to the policy which justice demands and to which the Government itself is pledged, but that every now and then an attempt is made by departmental heads to deprive Indians of some of the too few offices, carrying good salaries, which they fill. The paper invites the personal attention of His Excellency the Governor and his colleagues to the cases referred to, and it earnestly hopes they will yet prevent the jobberies being perpetrated.

III.—LEGISLATION.

PATRIKA, Srd'Mur. 1913,

288. Needless to say, remarks the Amrita Basar Patrika, that the introduction of the Criminal Conspiracy Bill in the The Conspiracy Bill. Supreme Council has fallen like a bomb shell on The noble words which the Viceroy uttered, while the people of India. writhing from the effects of the recent cowardly outrage, are still ringing in one's ears. His Excellency said that he would never, in consequence of this dastardly act, change the liberal policy of his Government. The journal is afraid, however, the measure in question is a direct infringment of the generous assurance that His Excellency was pleased to give. For, there is no doubt that the Bill, if passed, may prove a formidable weapon in the hands of the Criminal Investigation Department, which has already obtained an unenviable notoriety for many of its unjustifiable acts. First of all, where is the necessity for such a law? What has happened to induce the authorities to create a new offence to be called "criminal conspiracy"? This has not been clearly explained in the statement of objects and reasons. The situation seems to be this. Under the present provision in the Indian Penal Code, there is only one kind of conspiracy which is an offence, namely, when its object is to deprive the King of the sovereignty of British India or to overawe, by means of criminal force, or the show of criminal force, the Government of India or any Local Government, and it can be dealt with under section 121A of the Code. But conspiracy p.r se, that is to say, when it does not relate to the offences particularised in section 121A, is not an offence under the Indian Penal Code. This is quite true; but where is the harm if such be the case? This should have been pointed out in very plain terms before forging a drastic measure dealing with the liberty of the subject. The only ground urged in favour of the Bill is that in England criminal conspiracy per se is a substantive offence. By the common law of England if two or more persons agree together to do anything contrary to law or to use unlawful means in the carrying out of an object not otherwise unlawful, the persons who so agree commit the offence of conspiracy. In other words, conspiracy in England may be defined as an agreement of two or more persons to do an unlawful act or to do a lawful act by unlawful means,

and the parties to such a conspiracy are liable to indictment. It is also farther stated by the mover of the Bill, Sir Reginald Craddock, that "experience has shown that dangerous conspiracies are entered into in India, which have for their object other than the commission of the offences specified in section 121A of the Indian Penal Code and that the existing law is inadequate to deal with modern conditions." But what is the nature of these "dangerous conspiracies"? How many such conspiracies have occurred within the last ten years? Before a new offence is created by law, it must be shown that it has become a real danger to society. That is the rule in all civilized countries The people here are not aware of its existence. They have not approached the Government for protection against these alleged "dangerous conspiracies." Why should then such an unwelcome measure be forced on them specially when they have just cause for apprehending its abuse by the not-over scrupulous men bers of the Criminal Investigation Department? Indeed, one such case of conspiracy may turn the entire nation upside down. Two or more men are hauled up under the would-be law. They are made to say, as they actually were during the recent political trials, that they had acted in concert with several others. These several others are then dragged and they, in their turn, are made to implicate a fresh number of people. Some of them say that they passed a night under the roof of a certain gentleman and the police raid his house and harass and humiliate him as well. In this way hundreds of innocent men may suffer terribly owing to the institution of a single conspiracy case. Further, the Bill is designed to assimilate the provisions of the Indian Penal Code with those of the English law, with the additional safeguard that in the case of a conspiracy other than a conspiracy to commit an offence, some overt act is necessary to bring the conspiracy within the purview of the criminal law. The assimilation of the Indian law with the English in the case of section 121A of the Indian l'enal Code, known as the India sedition law is, however, far from satisfactory. In the name of assimilating it with the English law on the same subject, the Government of Lord high took away all the safeguards with which it was protected by Sir James Stephen, and provided that to show any feeling of contempt or "want of affection" towards Government was sedition and punishable with transportation for life. The people of India are therefore quite justified in trembling at another prospect of the Indian and English laws being assimilated. And if the present Indian law regarding conspiracy is assimilated with the English law, will the procedure adopted here in trying such cases be also "assimilated" with that obtaining in England? In short, will the men charged with the new offence of conspiracy be allowed the privilege of a trial by their own peers? If so, there is no objection to the Bill. But, of course, that is out of the question. The accused, as usual, will be hauled up by the police, and their fate will be decided not by a jury of twelve gentlemen as in England, but by a single Magistrate or a single Judge! The Englishman has the following paragraph on the subject:-

10-

Le

on

ile

in

of

ve. ble

ich

ble

ned nal

ects

1 in

Can

t is

pere

rery

the

and

r of

WISE

In

"So far the law in India has been that conspiracy per se is not an offence except in cases of waging war, attempting to wage war, or abetting the waging of wir against the Sovereign. In the case of political dakaities it has been very difficult to prove that the conspiracies were entered into for the purpose of waging war with the proceeds illegally derived, and the result is that the executive has been forced to proceed against the prisoners as if they had been ordinary dakaits. The result is that instead of having several sections under which to prosecute a political dakaiti, the police can only proceed under the sections relating to armed robbery. Now the police will be able to catch those who escape through the meshes of Chapter V and section 121A in the net provided by the new Chapter V-A."

The Englishman admits that though the political dakaits escaped as conspirators who had waged war, they were liable to be prorecuted under sections relating to armed robbery. The existing law is thus sufficient to meet such emergencies. Why then forge this additional instrument for the executive? The paper regrets that even the laboured special pleadings by which Sir Reginald Craddock sought to bloster up his Conspiracy Bill has not been able to remove one iots of the public consternation the Bill has roused. The journal has shown how wide is the ground covered by "unlawful means" or "illegal means" in this country. Indeed, not a single argument or illustration of the Hon'ble Member explaining the scope of the Bill could meet any of the cases illustrated lately. What the journal fails to comprehend is why the present

7th Mar, 1918

civil law should be unable to cope with joint civil liability though affording adequate remedies against individual civil wrongs. In other words, according to the Hon'ble Member, a civil liability becomes invested with criminal elements whenever the parties to it are groups of individuals and not single individuals! There are many grounds why the Bill should not be pussed into law or at least passed in its present dangerously comprehensive and elastic form. It is enough that the so-called credal and racial differences have been emphasized by short-sighted policies of separatism. But the mischief will be enhanced a hundredfold if they are further complicated by meddlesomely thrusting in the wedge of criminal liability amongst them. Instead of checking them, criminal prosecutions will only serve to exacerbate the feelings out of all proportion to the immediate remedy, if any, obtained in any particular case. Sir Reginald has mentioned the unfortunate murders of "Mr. Jackson, Ashe and other loyal officers" in supporting his Bill. But the point is how would a Conspiracy Bill like the present stop such evils? If those whose duty it was to prevent crimes knew of a conspiracy or conspiracies to commit such atrocious deeds beforehand, certainly they could save the lives of the unfortunate victims in each case. The fact that there was no law in the Statute Book empowering them to arrest and prosecute the conspirators, was certainly no justification for their standing by and allowing the perpetration of a dastardly crime of the intention to commit which they were aware. If, however, they came to know of the conspiracy after the actual commission of the crimes in question, why, a Conspiracy Bill would not be able to inflict on the criminals a severer punishment than hanging, which is the punishment provided for such murders. The ides, moreover, that those who fail to prevent the actual commission of such horrible crimes in broad day light will be able to prevent the conspiracy to commit it merely by being armed with such a Bill is fallacious on the face of it.

E

PATRIKA, 7th Mar. 1918.

289. In connection with this Bill, the America Basar Patrika observes that some Anglo-Indian papers have sought to make The Conspiracy Bill. capital of the circumstance that only two elected Indian members of the Supreme Council have opposed the principle of the Conspiracy Bill, and one must say that they can rightly do so. But at the same time, the fact cannot be denied that a certain startling statement of Sir R. Craddock in his speech introducing the Bill has much to do with bringing about this result. He said, nay assured, in effect that the Government had come to know of the existence of conspiracies, and that they could not be dealt with properly unless the new Bill was passed. These are his words:— "It is within the knowledge of this Council that of recent years such conspiracies have come into existence. It is impossible for the Government to disclose all that it may know of their continued existence, but that it has the knowledge that they do exist this Council must take on trust. Surely the Council needs no argument from me to convince them that this is a state of things which cannot be tolerated a day longer than is necessary." Is it at all to be wondered at if the above announcement had the natural effect—it put a gag in the mouths of many an Indian member, who, in the heart of their hearts had serious objection to the Bill and had come well prepared to oppose the measure? They simply collapsed. As for the knowledge which Government has in regard to the existence of "conspiracies," it is well known how and from what sources it draws such information. On recent occasions, when it availed itself of this information to deport Indians without triel, all remember how it found itself in a most uneviable position in the House of Commons, when interpellated on the subject.

BREGALDE, 7th Mar, 1913, British India, which was introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council on the 6th March, has, as might have been expected, met with the customary measure of support at the hands of the extreme section of the Anglo-Indian Press and the London Times. The Times characterises the Bill as a belated measure. In what precise way the Bill would have been useful a couple of years ago the great London journal does not tell one, any more than it tells one how it is expected to be useful now. It takes the introducer of the Bill quite seriously when he says that the effect of enacting the measure will be to assimilate the Indian law of

conspiracy to the English. Neither the mover of the Bill nor his supporters in the press have however, so far said anything to convince one that a necessity has erisen for this assimilation of the Indian law to the English. Nothing is absolutely certain in politics; but looking at things from a practical point of view the opinion may safely be hazarded that the worst days of what has been called the Indian unrest are behind and not before one. And it is a little hard to believe that all went on so well, without a general law of conspiracy, based on the English law, in the stormy days immediately following the partition of Bengal, that it is impossible now to get on at all without such a law. It is said that it is the recent outrages which have made this amendment of the law of conspiracy necessary. If there were any reason to believe that the outrages could have been either prevented or at any rate effectively dealt with when they occurred, if only there had been in force in British India a law of conspiracy similar to the English law, and that further this was likely to be its only effect, the journal would, indeed, be smong its strongest supporters instead of being, as it is, among its critics. After all, for the actual carrying out of the measure, the Government must depend not upon themselves, but upon subordinate officials and the police. And he must be a bold man who, with the history of the last few years before him, would venture to assert that it is at all safe to vest larger powers in the police and the subordinate officials than what they already enjoy and which in many cases they have not been able to rightly use. The only effect of a measure like this would be to confound the innocent with the guilty; in other words, to do that which all wise legislators make it their principal business to avoid, not only because it is supremely unjust, but because it is in the highest degree inexpedient. The paper appeals to His Excellency, who has already given so signal a proof of his statesmanship and his sympathy with the people, as well as his colleagues, to reconsider their decision in this matter and, if possible, to abandon the measure.

291. The Bengales says that Babu Surendra Nath Banarji moved as an amendment to Sir Reginald Craddock's motion for referring the Conspiracy Bill to a Select Committee, that the Bill be circulated among the High Courts and public bodies for

criticism. In the course of his speech in support of this amendment, Babu Surendra Nath pointed out that what was wanted was not a Bill of this kind, but detective abilities among the police. The discussion that took place upon Mr. Banarji's amendment does not appear to have been particularly illuminating, and no attempt seems to have been made to meet the points raised by him. The Government, however, was able to defeat the amendment by fiftyseven votes to two." The journal remembers that the Press Bill also was opposed by only two members out of a house of very nearly sixty. It would be interesting to enquire if some at any rate of the members who supported that Bill do not now repent of the part they took in placing that unpopular and reactionary measure upon the Statute Book. If the paper is not very much mistaken, at least one of the supporters of the measure, a very prominent one, has since changed his mind. And what is true of him is probably true of many others. History is sure to repeat itself in the present case. In the meantime it is impossible not to be struck by the contrast between the support which the Bill has met with in the Council and the opposition it has evoked in the country. The contrast is significant, and its meaning is perfectly obvious.

BENGALER, 7th Mar. 1918.

VI.-MISCELLANEOUP.

Rection of Babu Aswini Kumar Datta to the Presidentship of the coming Bengal Provincial Conference indicates to the Herald a happy change in the political Conference. It is well known that Babu Aswini Kumar is one of those public leaders whose faith in self-help is stronger than that in the efficacy of political agitation. It is owing to this fact that Babu Aswini Kumar has not so long stepped forward to take his proper place among the political leaders of the country: he has, with more readiness, busied himself in preaching morality

P. A. Press 138 - 1913 - 000 1 - 199 - 199 - 199

HERALD,

and religion, in providing education, in relieving the famine-stricken and the distressed, and in pushing the swadsshi cause. It will, however, be wrong to suppose that because he did all these, he failed to recognise the important relation that politics bear to all these various forms of patriotic activities. The truth seems to be that Babu Aswini Kumar is more a patriot than a politician, and as such, his activities have hitherto run more in the channel of patriotic self-exertion than in that of political egitation. or we read the first the states days hand the following the provider

the state of the Excellency, who have the first to the state of the st

. To the tributer

considerable to the course of his space, in the course of the second of

ir seglid a so'r sass bens - o radw' tadroub bomiler san I sabrous

end of colony that should a the cut provate banklagate and there if

L. N. BIRD,

see that windles to the English law, and t

a Joseph Town town of budged. and the first tell is a month of the district to

and the morestie. The therement inch

of the state of the first of the police.

ment of any well and out to wround out this

could be knowed again they or planted and dollw bits voins y Special your sale will go to the only one. The only effect of entered the anadogat with the quality; on a notice it their principal bases

and the or of the besided and Jenine view with

the state of the s

let leconye wolling by the firm of the police.

go her soob troughthand difference of a mad aveil of amora toughts be but a

since organity of principles of some of so

the thing odd to more would be of the last

a contra o it mogo eraseces viancitares les

the train of the same send to bo A buing ald bou muly contract and the sport of the sire of the second of the second

north of the me with in the Council

The election of Page Assistant

on an anienijai saamii kanakeele is a aa.

the leading to order the state of the state

ingroups at glad-lies of dilich each an opposit

then. It is owing to this fact that if

seld ridout and estar as brewent because

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE STATE OF

times and to

and all of notion that the

Of the second of the Special Assistant. OFFICE OF THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, 17 YOUR SERVICE BRANCH,

9. ELYSIUM ROW: The 8th March 1913.

True (come of not all recht way a sout moon to a because

A special troof of 50 terrer of

and would very him we are

and here were normalistant

the new till anne ability beat square

The state of the s

me is the mander with the

on the district blacked by the district and

. Achte de la colt bank

the the

CON

Ibia Ilio Pat Gar Unr Hin

The

Pane Pauc

Ibid A co The The

Gover Ibid Ibid The h

Mandal in preaching is charts cossily: he has, wish more readiness, but B. S. Press-18-8-1913-600X-177-C. W.

Here's old of little to

comment from the contract of t

the course y leve and know

asilog to examine out ni reign

year of year and amin'd reliwer.

our le around Iradi og out gapar